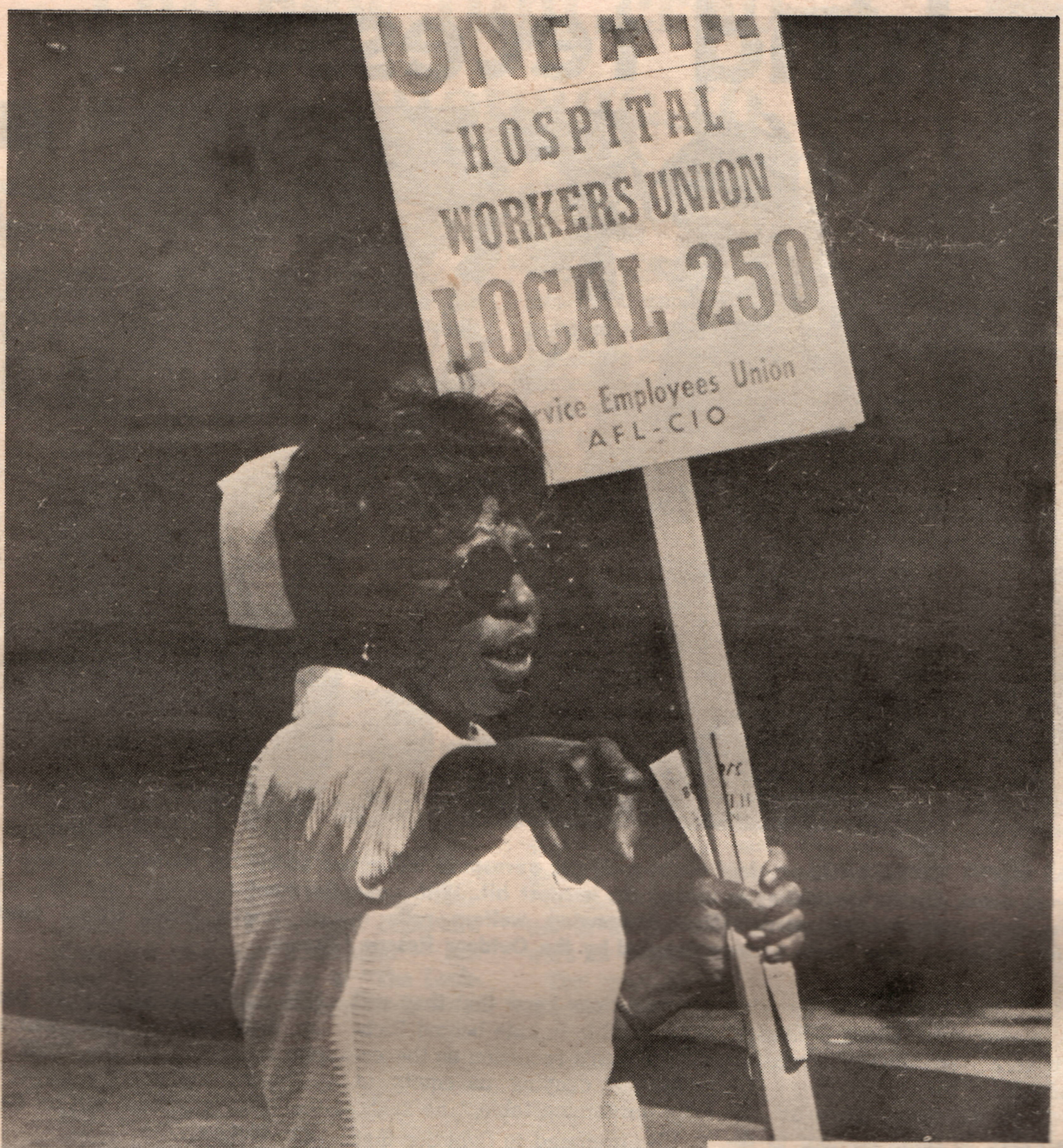
Historic city strike and its confused, bitter end



PEOPLE'S WORLD

San Francisco ★★ Final
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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1970

By STEPHANIE ALLAN
and BOB KAUFMAN

SAN FRANCISCO — Reports from inside the Local 400 meeting Monday said John Jeffery, the union's executive secretary was close to tears when he told the striking city workers, "We went into something we had never been into before."

"We made a lot of mistakes, brothers and sisters," he said. "But when Diane Feinstein thinks of referring to city employes as paper tigers, she will bite her tongue."

Mrs. Feinstein is the newly elected president of the city Board of Supervisors. Next to the Mayor, it was her word, many months ago, that there would be no raises for city workers that was most responsible for the four day strike that came to pass.

She had apparently, in a moment of abandonment, used the Chinese expression only to discover that when the mythical animal appeared on the streets it came close to grinding the whole city to a halt.

City employes began walking out at midnight, Thursday, March 12 and were ready to stay out until they got what they asked for — a substantial wage increase to meet the cost of living rise which has cut their take home pay so drastically.

When clerks, typists, laundry workers, kitchen helpers, janitors, orderlies, and nurses set up lines that Thursday night, they did a lot more than close down the city hospital and the Muni railway.

They set a new standard for the labor movement in this town and possibly beyond that. The lines were manned by the black, brown, Asian, young, old, "professional" and unskilled and, overwhelmingly, by women.

SOLID SUPPORT

These are the forgotten, unorganized people that the labor movement has turned its back on for years. These were people who didn't know how to hold a picket sign and asked if they had to stand in front of buses to keep them from running.

They stayed on the lines five, six, eight hours even when they were only assigned for four hour shifts. They refused to be divided among themselves along the classic divisions of race, sex or skills.

On the second night of the strike, a young black woman who works in the kitchen of S.F. General Hospital was walking the line in front of the Potrero Muni car barn with two nurses and a Muni janitor.

"The drivers have really supported us," she said. "We'll all just stay out until we get what we need."

When asked what they needed, the nurses said, in unison, "money."

The strikers named their own Muni man of the month: Ted Walker. Ted not only didn't drive his bus, but walked the picket lines.

Many bus drivers told the pickets, "we're with you to the end." On Monday morning, March 16, when the Mayor tried, thru the media, to convince people the strike was over before the unions had voted on the settlement, many Muni men refused to take the buses out.

OTHER VOICES

The settlement itself, which was finally accepted by all the striking unions, was not a "satisfactory" one.

In the early morning hours, March 16, when George Johns, secretary of the S.F. Labor Council, came down from meetings with Mayor Joseph Alioto and members of the Board of Supervisors and handed the package to representatives of the striking unions, some burst into tears.

During the long hours of talks, none of the representatives of the striking unions was involved. The negotiations were carried on by a team made up of representatives of other unions.

The team was made up of Johns, Jack Goldberger, Teamsters; Dan Del Carlo, Building Trades Council, Tom Rottell,

(Continued on Page 4)

Strike vote Sunday; Teamster talks snag

Special to The People's World

WASHINGTON — The next large labor upheaval in the country could come quite soon in the trucking industry and how it is resolved will probably affect the storm clouds gathering in the warehouse industry.

Negotiations here between representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Trucking Employers Inc. this week hit a big snag and have produced increased possibilities of a strike in all or part of the industry.

For the most part the issue is quite simple — money.

Like workers in nearly every other industry this year, the nation's truck drivers, feeling the harsh effects of inflation and are demanding a bigger takehome paycheck.

The union went into the negotiating sessions asking for a three year contract involving raises of one dollar each year and increased fringe benefits.

So far in the talks the trucking companies have offered 35 cents for the first year and said nothing definite for the remaining two. It has been learned, however, that there is a second management offer standing by which would mean 40 cents the first year, 30 cents the second and 30 cents for the third.

Teamster Vice-President Robert Holmes commented, "They'll have to do better than that."

On the call of Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons, locals throughout the country will meet

(Continued on back page)

TROOPS OF the Pathet Lao liberated a major U.S. supply base Tuesday putting them in striking distance to the Laotian capital of Vientiane. Shown here are Pathet Lao troops in training at the capitol of liberated Laos, Samneua.

A new start

It's the same at the People's World as everywhere else. Inflation is working havoc on our ability to publish this paper. In no sense has interest and support for this paper decreased. It's simply that the money we have traditionally raised to keep the operation going can no longer meet the costs. Thus during the last year, we have been in almost a perpetual state of crisis.

Unlike some people, we don't begrudge the people who work for the paper the salaries they receive. We know that the costs of printing services have gone up partly because workers there are also caught in the vicious vise of rising prices and weakened buying power. We don't, however, appreciate the price gouging that runs in some of the other services we have to have, such as public utilities and the mail."

But, the fact is, we have to raise more money this year than we did last year. We see it as doubly important this year because there is greater need for a paper that can chronicle, and become a weapon for, the rising upsurge against profit hungry monopolies and the policies of the Nixon's, the Aliotos and the others.

This year we have set our drive goal at $70,000. That's pretty close to the bare minimum needed.

During the past year we have made emergency appeals. The generous response of the readers have proven to us that this paper is wanted and needed. It has given us confidence that, as we begin this year's fund drive, we can be successful and we can set the stage for the building of an expanded and improved paper. We urge you to respond quickly and help us get over the top. Send contributions to the People's World, 81 Clementina st., San Francisco, Ca. 94105.

Reuther warns corporations as talks near:

Don't hide behind recession

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT — The tone was set for the 1970 auto negotiations at the meeting of the skilled trades workers of the United Auto Workers in Atlantic City and a hard line was laid down.

UAW President Walter Reuther was forced to bow to rank and file heat and promise the union would fight for substantial wage increases, $500 a month pensions for workers with 30 years seniority, higher wages for skilled workers and ending the 8 cent cap on the cost of living hikes.

Reuther roasted the Nixon administration's anti-inflation talk:

"Statistics clearly show that in the last three periods of inflation, wages lagged behind increases in prices and profits," he said.

"It is the greed of the great corporations that is responsible for inflation and the unwise policies of the Nixon administration are compounding the situation," he charged.

He cited the union's high priority items: full cost of living protection (compounded quarterly with no cap), $500 a month pensions, big wage increases, a streamlined grievance procedure and a ban on compulsory overtime.

ECONOMIC NONSENSE

The skilled trades will ask for a 50% wage increase — their average hourly rate is now $7.

Doug Fraser, UAW director at Chrysler, blasted the line of the corporations that it is the responsibility of labor to halt inflation as "economic nonsense."

He charged the companies with constantly increasing production while reducing the number of workers. In 1956, he said, the company had 128,399 workers who produced 961,644 cars and trucks.

In 1967, he said, there were 127,894 hourly and salaried people producing 1,505,561 cars and trucks.

Fraser said a big factor in negotiations this year is the fact that more than 40% of the workers in the plants are under 30 years of age and have different sets of values.

"I happen to think we ought to listen to the young people and that their values are right and we are wrong. They take this issue of freedom very seriously," he said.

"I cite as an example a group of young Chrysler workers who were disciplined for refusing to work overtime on Saturday after already working five days," Fraser said.

"All workers should have the choice if they work five days a week, if the corporation or any company wants them to work more, it should only be with that workers permission.

"But the problem with the big companies is that efficiency is king. We just have to tell these companies in the spirit of our youth that the king is dead and we are going to bury him in 1970," said Fraser.

Fraser explained why ending the compulsory overtime written into the 1967 UAW contract is a key rank and file demand.

In the fall of 1969 the companies worked auto workers 60-70 hours a week, sometimes six to seven days a week. They produced a stockpile of 1.5 million unsold 1970 cars.

As a result, 235,000 auto workers are now jobless in Michigan alone. Twice that number are on short work weeks nationally and in Canada.

Reuther was forced to accept rank and file criticism of the 1967 contract when he and other top UAW negotiators agreed to a ceiling on the cost of living increases.

Rank and file caucuses say they were shortchanged in '67 and are demanding an immediate payment of $1,000 for each worker as reparations.

The contract provides that any coverage as a result of losses due to the cap will be payable on the expiration date of the current contract — September, 1970.

A resolution before the skilled trades convention states the amount is 21 cents an hour. The final amount, based on the April, 1970 cost of living index, will therefore be payable on Sept. 14, 1970.

UAW leaders intend to get the full amount due applied to basic wage rate and they have no intention of computing the sum into the ultimate package they hope to negotiate this fall.

Reuther made it clear that the UAW won't settle for the kind of package the General Electric strikers were finally forced to accept.

That settlement gave all GE workers 50 cents an hour in direct increases over 40 months and grants a five to 25 cent an hour raise to certain skilled trades workers.

NO GE SETTLEMENT

The UAW chief said, "GE workers didn't do so well. After striking 13 weeks, they shuffled around a couple of pennies between the first offer of GE and the final settlement."

He said the GE contract gains weren't enough to even offset what workers had lost in purchasing power because of inflation.

"In 1970 we are not bargaining for just 1970," he said. "We're bargaining for the future and the economic climate of 1970 will have nothing to do with the future."

This was in reference to the automakers' complaints that they are hurting economically because of the slump in car sales.

"We will have to let these corporations know that they will not be able to hide behind Richard Nixon's recession as the excuse for denying us equity at the bargaining table," he said.

"Be prepared to fight for that equity at the bargaining table in America and Canada," he warned.

He said the union will have a $120 million strike fund to back up their demands and that no one is too big for the UAW.

Reports indicate the target of the '70 negotiations will be General Motors.

On apprentice training, the skilled trades meeting went on record to take apprentices from the shop production workers.

Photo: Earl George

AS MORE THOUSANDS are laid off in auto and aerospace industries across the nation and along the west coast, Seattle's economy is among the hardest hit. With unemployment hovering near 9%, and the main economic indicators still in downswing, welfare rolls mount. Above photo shows needy sharing solace over bowls of soup donated by the Outdoor Rescue Mission.

Prof. Davis fights ban, talks to Mt. Sac ladies

By SAM KUSHNER

WALNUT — Mount San Antonio College, probably best known for its outstanding track meets, now has another claim to fame.

The college board of trustees barred all guest speakers during Associated Women Students Week because of rightwing pressure to bar one speaker — Angela Davis, acting asst. professor of philosophy at UCLA and Communist party member.

Miss Davis, who had never been notified formally of the cancellation, showed up for her speaking engagement on Tuesday, March 10, and was well received by a campus audience estimated at about 1,000.

Shouts of "Right on" greeted her comments on women's liberation. Miss Davis urged the students to "pursue the struggle for women's liberation in the political context of our times." This, she said, meant relating women's struggles to the overall class struggle going on in society.

A large part of the daytime student body had come to hear the tall black woman from UCLA who is challenging the legal right of the Board of Regents to bar her from a faculty position because of her membership in the Communist party.

VIOLENCE THREATENED

Located in the scenic hills of East San Gabriel Valley (near Pomona) this campus has never before witnessed a controversy such as developed around the womens' week speaking program.

The surrounding community, which is strongly infiltrated by the Birch society and other rightwing groups, raised the spectre of violence if Miss Davis were allowed to speak.

On the night before Miss Davis was scheduled to speak, the Board of Trustees bowed to the pressure of the rightwingers and cancelled all guest speaking on the campus, thus, in effect, wiping out the women's week program.

The scheduled speeches, the trustees declared, "created a clear, present and immediate danger of violence."

Contrary to the fears of the jittery trustees the students received Miss Davis' talk well and left the scene of the rally without any untoward incidents taking place.

'DISGUSTED'

The only other of the scheduled speakers who appeared was Diane Feeley, chairman of the women's liberation movement at UCLA.

Among speakers whose appearances were cancelled were Assemblywoman Yvonne Braithwaite; Mrs. Gloria Herrera, president of a Mexican American organization in La Puente; Dr. Stella Cable, supervisor of psychological services in L.A. city schools, and Mrs. Verena Simpson, executive for Pacific Telephone Co.

Debbie Dinki, president of the Associated Women Students, said she was "disillusioned and disgusted" with the trustees' action. She declared:

"I find the board's action unwarranted. We didn't see any threats of violence on campus from the students. I think they were concerned with the community."

Boycott actions in San Jose removes grapes from stores

SAN JOSE — "Viva la Huelga," "Viva el Boycott," "Viva la Causa," rang out here Saturday, March 14. Hundreds of supporters of the Delano farm workers strike gathered at the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe to demonstrate determination to clean all table grapes out of San Jose stores.

It was a day of jubilation. Just a week before, Franco's PW markets had taken grapes out of its five stores. For three months picketing and leafletting had gone on at the PW market Eastside store, turning away hundreds of customers.

The owner, Joey Franco, had hung tough until a week before the March 14 demonstration. Various efforts were made to intimidate the pickets. But to no avail — the boycott hung tough too — the pressure built up.

Frank Rodriguez, Sr., of the San Jose Consumers Boycott Committee, chaired the rally at the church. Father Reynaldo Flores gave the invocation. Teatro Urbano, a group of young Chicano liberation fighters, entertained with freedom songs.

Speakers at the rally included Mike Romero, UAW Local 1364, who is responsible for organizing boycott support at the General Motors plant, Fremont; Roberto Bustos and Pablo Espinosa, representing the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee; Rudy Coronado, from United People Arriba; Jess Dominguez, San Jose Black Berets; Mrs. Elizabeth Rodriguez, San Jose Boycott Comm. and Ernest Abeytia, candidate for assembly for the 25th district.

In addition to members of Local 1364, UAW, other unionists participating included members of Ford Local 560, UAW; Local 11, ILWU; various building trades, social workers, machinists and many others.

The march stopped first at the PW market. While hundreds outside shouted their support, a delegation went into the store to impress the owner that a sharp eye would be kept on his stores to guarantee the next crop of grapes, in May, would not be put on sale.

The march then proceeded through the Eastside barrio to Lucky's market at Story and King roads. For three months there has been a picket line before Lucky's store at 7th and E. Santa Clara sts., organized by the San Jose State College Chicano Students Union, headed by Ray Martinez. This market is near the campus and a great deal of support has come from students.

What it was like the night the city shut down

SAN FRANCISCO — At midnight Thursday, March 12, four stenographers and a car cleaner closed down the Muni car barn in North Beach as the first general strike of S.F. city employes began.

The four women were nervous and unsure of what to do with their picket signs. One has only worked for the city for six months and just joined the union a month and a half ago.

For all it was the first time on a picket line. But they knew what they were walking for.

"They took away our step increases," said a young blond steno.

The car cleaner, a young black man, said he grosses $644 a month, but only takes home $440. The annual step increases of 5% don't even make up for the cost of living, he said, and "they took those away."

The night shift of nurses and hospital workers were picketing the main gate of S. F. General Hospital at midnight.

The picket captain, a registered nurse, said the nurses were striking over "the reduction in our current salaries."

The line was small, about 25 people, but spirits were strong. Most had just worked a full eight hour shift and were doing four hours picket duty during the cold dark hours of the morning.

At 4 a.m. when the day shift of the Muni bus drivers were scheduled to leave, City and County Employes, Local 400, and Maintenance Workers, Local 66A pickets were in front of the barns.

No buses left and Muni men stood around rapping with the strikers.

When asked if they thought the Muni drivers would honor all the lines, one clerk-typist said, "Yes — when they get ready for a strike, they'll be looking for help, too."

They marched in small groups and were surprised and angered by the constant presence of patrolling police cars.

"What are they here for?" said one young woman clerk, "this is a peaceful strike."

At 7 a.m., as the day shift came on at S. F. General Hospital, about 250 pickets walked the streets in front of the drab brick buildings.

The line was dominated by white uniforms and nurses caps. Interns, who had announced they would support the strike, had settled their patient care demands with Mayor Alioto and were inside working.

"Finks" is what one nurse called them.

Feeling was running high as people joked and greeted fellow workers on the line. People driving by either did double takes at the sight of nurses carrying "Unfair to Nurses and Patients" or waved their support.

Posted on the main gate of the hospital was a large handpainted flower decorated sign that said, "No one deserves to have the hospital run out of equipment when his life is on the line."

This was in apparent reference to one of the hospital workers' demands for more funds for equipment.

Avery Carter, business agent for Hospital and Institutional workers, Local 250, who had been up all night coordinating the S. F. General picket line, said he expected an injunction against the mass picketing any time.

But in the meantime, women from the laundry, kitchen, orderlies, maintenance workers and nurses walked the line and said they'd stay out until they get a decent wage and a guarantee the step increases will be returned.

Civic Center Plaza was deserted at 8 a.m., usual starting time for city employes, and there were lots of parking spaces, a rarity.

—S. A.

ON STRIKE
LOCAL 400
STRIKE
LOCAL 400

Bob Kaufman photo

AMONG THOSE who manned picket lines during the four day city employees strike were this S.F. General Hospital security guard and his daughter.

Anti-draft action March 19 opens spring offensive

SAN FRANCISCO—At a press conference, March 14, New Mobe co-chairman, Terence Hallinan, announced anti-draft week, March 16-22.

Peace, anti-war groups, and anti-draft groups in over 100 major cities will participate in the activities of the week. In San Francisco, the main action will take place on March 19.

A rally will be held at noon at the Federal Building. Shortly afterwards, demonstrators will go to the Induction Center at 100 McAllister st. There, members of the resistance intend to take their informational table, which is usually outside the building, into the building and thus commit an act of civil disobedience. They just found out that the draft board will be closed all of this week. They expect to perform their action at some later date.

Hallinan also announced an April 15 rally at noon at the Civic Center in San Francisco.

Prior to the noon rally, smaller rallies will be held at selected sites to encourage the people to take the day off from work.

Theme of the rally will be "Who pays for the war, who profits from the war," said Hallinan.

The demonstration is expected to be large. Beside calling for workers to walk off the job in protest, it will be coordinated with a school strike that day.

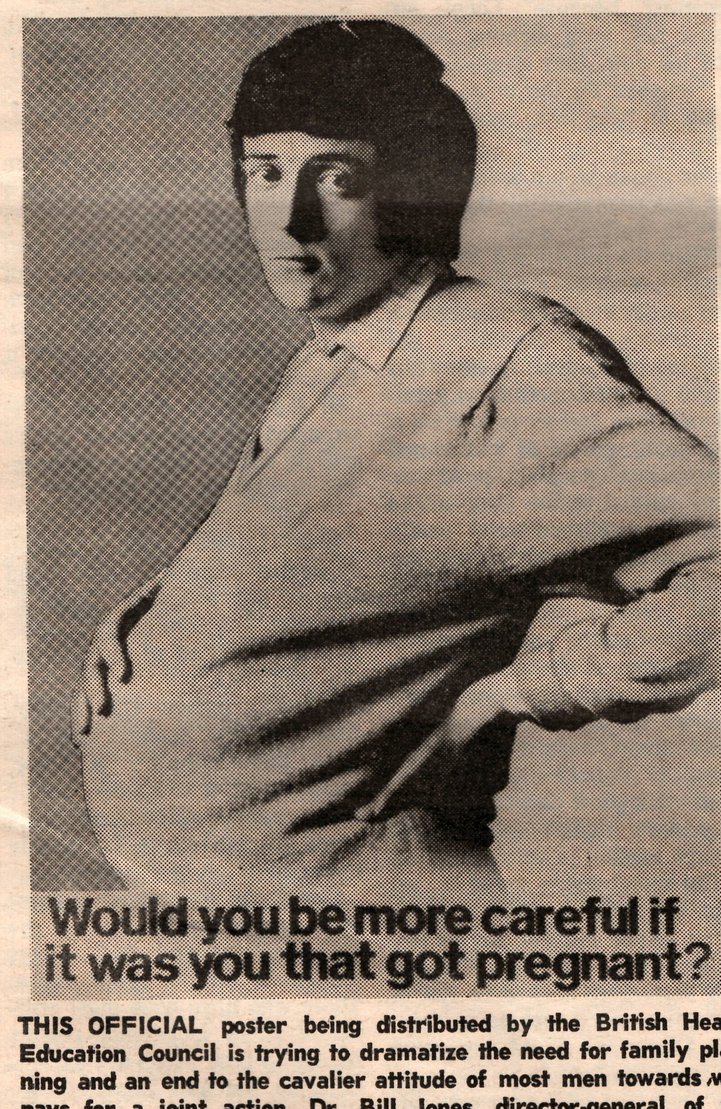
Bob Ashford of the Downtown Coalition called for a fight against attempts by some legislators to introduce a bill making it illegal to be absent from work for political reasons.

Also announced was a film series sponsored by the New Mobe and the Downtown Peace Coalition, beginning Friday, March 20, at Glide Methodist Church.

The event on April 15 will include speakers, and entertainers with the purpose in mind, said Hallinan, of "celebrating life and not death."

David Loy, spokesman for the Resistance, said the movement is moving from protest and into resistance. He cited draft age youth refusing to carry their draft cards and go into the Army as examples of what he meant by resistance.

A representative from Welfare Rights said, "The war hits the poor people in this country first." Nixon's veto of HEW moneys and his support of an increased military budget, she said, are examples of this.


Would you be more careful if it was you that got pregnant?

THIS OFFICIAL poster being distributed by the British Health Education Council is trying to dramatize the need for family planning and an end to the cavalier attitude of most men towards who pays for a joint action. Dr. Bill Jones, director-general of the council, said, "We are calling attention to the fact that there is co-responsibility. We need to dramatize the male's obligation."

DA doublecross in black leaders' trial

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco District Attorney's office has set the terms in the case of four professional men. The defendants are charged with unlawful assembly, failure to disperse, resisting arrest and being on the campus without proper authorization. The charges stem from the December, 1968 San Francisco State College demonstrations.

Rev. Gerald Pedersan, Rev. Clare Nesmith, Thomas Gwyn and Dr. Carlton Goodlett were offered an opportunity by the District Attorney's office to plead nolo contendre on the failure to disperse charge. They would then pay a fine plus a penalty of $312.50 and the three remaining charges would be dropped.

Nesmith and Gwyn accepted the nolo contendere, Pedersan was undecided and Goodlett refused.

The District Attorney's offer was revoked because of the defendants failure to accept it unanimously. Now two persons are being denied the right to plead nolo contendere. This is a deviation on the part of the D.A.'s office since on a number of occasions in the many trials of San Francisco State demonstrators the D.A.'s office allowed individuals to plead nolo contendere without their defense being tied into an all or none agreement of the defendants. Based on the terms set by the D.A. the defendants have also been denied the right to separate trials.

In the two weeks of jury selection that started March 3, William Byrnes of the D.A.'s office has been charged by the defendants with systematically eliminating black people from the panel of prospective jurors.

The trial is taking place in City Hall's Department Four before Municipal Judge Paul I. Meyers of Palo Alto, who is sitting in the court of deceased Judge Fitzgerald Ames.

PW builders offered rewards

SAN FRANCISCO — Many new subs were turned in last week as a result of S.F. press builders contacting people who had let their subs lapse.

The press builders think renewals are so important in keeping the PW's subscription list built up that, effective April 1, every month, some one will win a $5 gift certificate at the Book Center, 172 Turk st., S.F., as a prize for the most renewals.

This offer is not just good during the current circulation and fund drive, but for every month.

There won't be a press mobilization on March 22, or 29 but watch for announcements of PW press drives after that.

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Bitter ending to a first try

(Continued from page 1)

Metal Trades Council; and Bill Chester, Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

In effect, the city employes only won a 5% pay increase and prevented city management from taking away job benefits some of which they had enjoyed for 43 years.

$1 MILLION ERROR

One of these benefits was the incremental increases of 5% which are granted each year as part of the merit system of civil service.

Originally the supervisors had cut them out, claiming they would cost almost $2.5 million. Union economist, Richard Liebes, from the Service Employes International Union, was able to prove that this figure was "incorrect" and the actual cost was more like $1.4 million.

The million dollar mistake was made by George Grubb, head of the Civil Service Commission. Union members say that Grubb proposed getting rid of the increments long before he released any figures.

From the beginning Alioto and the Chamber of Commerce fought any demand for wage increases. The Chamber called the wage demands "unjustified" and said the strike was "illegal."

The reasoning behind denying the increases, said the Mayor, was to prevent burdening the homeowner with heavier property taxes.

The concern was echoed by the Board of Supervisors. Labor observers felt some more practical considerations were involved.

There are 14,000 miscelleaneous city employees who are potential members of Local 400 of the City and County Employees.

At the time of the strike, about 3300 were in Local 400. About 7500, over half, were in one or another of the striking unions.

The unions picked up new members before and during the strike. One business agent for Local 400 signed up 40 new members the day before the union went out.

This strike was seen as a result of the first successful, large-scale organizing of white collar workers. The Mayor and especially the Chamber of Commerce didn't want it to spread.

The Chamber maintained city employes make more than their counter parts in private industry. On the whole this is true.

But a clerk for the city still only makes $411 a month gross salary. With lower wages, no job protection and few fringe benefits, white collar workers in this city are "ripe" for organizing, said one unionist. This strike showed it could be done.

"HAPPY" C of C

Alioto, in announcing the settlement, said he had discussed it with "important spokesmen of the downtown business community."

Supervisor Peter Tamaras, in presenting the package to the Board of Supervisors, said he had the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber, later, said only that it was "happy" the "illegal strike" was over, but wasn't endorsing the settlement yet.

But the unions weren't happy. John Jeffery, executive director of Local 400, said it was the "best we could get."

The settlement wasn't accepted until it became clear strike sanction would be withdrawn by the Labor Council and city employees would have to go it alone if they turned down the agreement.

The votes in the striking unions reflected acceptance of the package although the dissatisfaction with it was indicated by the vote in Local 250 of the Hospital and Institutional Workers Union.

Local 250 voted 369 to 173 to accept. Local 66A of the Maintenance Workers voted 146 to 38 in favor, and the California Nurses Assn. reported a vote of 350 to 12.

The Stationary Engineers left the decision to their officers and the Technical Engineers Union reported no vote.

When the workers of City Employees Local 400 met to consider the strike settlement package, their pride in their first major strike was tempered by their frustration at the terms they were given.

But this group, predominantly white collar workers, learned the lesson of labor solidarity. They greeted President James Ballard and executive Secretary Ballard and staff representative High MacColl of American Federation of Teachers Local 61 with an ovation of thanks for the teachers' role in closing the schools.

Later Transport Workers Union President John Squires was also greeted with a standing ovation.

From the time the first striking hospital workers appeared at the Muni car barns, not one bus, streetcar, or cable car moved in the city.

It is said that inside the major unions of the city the least support for the strike was to be found in the actions of the building trades unions and the Transport Workers Union, this despite the fact that the rank and file of both groups responded without reservation to the call for labor unity.

Both the building trades and transit representatives are known to have opposed strike sanction if the walkout involved collective bargaining as a demand.

TWU RAIDING?

The TWU is reported to have recently signed up a number of non-transit city workers and observers suggest the union wished to represent them.

The still-rather-vague references to a collective bargaining agreement which have come to light since the settlement were not contained in the Monday morning agreement between the union heads and the Mayor.

Union Attorney Victor Van Bourg told the local 400 members a letter signed by the mayor stating the city's intention to "meet, confer, and bargain in good faith," with the city employees union was the equivalent of a legally enforceable contract.

A written agreement for collective bargaining had been one of the prime demands of the strike. When the package came down Monday morning and collective bargaining was not part of it, this added to the despair.

But Van Bourg told the membership negotiations between the city lawyers and himself went on during the day, and he insisted, in the face of skeptical questions from the floor, that the addition of the word "bargaining" and the Mayor's signature, made the letter a contract.

The great majority accepted Van Bourg's report, and he was applauded as he left.

John Jeffery, sorrowful, "reluctantly" urged the membership to accept the strike settlement.

While he spoke, Jeffery was heckled sporadically with shouts of "backroom deal," and "sell-out." Others shouted at the hecklers to "shutup." It seemed to observers the overwhelming majority in the room resented the charges against the leadership even while they were deeply dissatisfied with the strike settlement.

Some of the members, associated with a small "rank and file caucus," were particularly angry that pickets from the striking unions were pulled off the Muni car barns and away from the waterfront hours before the membership could consider the offer.

A local 400 spokesman said his local had no choice but to follow the lead of Local 66A, the car cleaners, who ran the picket lines at the car barns.

Local 400 did send out pickets to the city coroporation yards, closing them for the day and sending the building trades workers home. But the local agreed not to close the port as long as progress was being made in the talks.

Each of the members of the elected negotiating committee expressed the same sentiment Jeffery had. The package they felt was poor, it was not what they wanted, but it should be accepted because Local 400 could not keep striking alone. The job now, they stressed, was to "toughen up the union, build it up to fight next time."

"We've gotten off our knees, we've gotten on the battle field," the representative of the social service workers said.

When the negotiating team finished making its report, and the floor was open for discussion, but before the discussion got started, President Ken Finis called for the ballots to be handed out.

A small group of "rank and file caucus" people flipped out. They rushed to the floor mikes shouting "railroad" and loudly denouncing the leadership for "stabbing the strike in the back."

Their shouting instantly seemed to turn off the great majority in the room. In waves whole sections of the auditorium rose from their seats and moved down to deposit their ballots, even though a few later said they were disturbed by Finis' abrupt move.

The membership voted to accept the strike settlement by a three to one margin, 451 to 136.

Since the settlement, many city employees who were not in the union were moving to join. The Librarians Guild expressed its intention to join as did people from the city attorney's office and even health inspectors, who won only a 2.5 percent increase in the settlement.

Are a society's values known by the priorities it keeps?

1. Cost of the salary increase proposal made by the Civil Service Commission for San Francisco city employees:

$9.5 million

2. The cost of the wage offer worked out by Mayor Joseph Alioto and a group of labor leaders which "settled" the strike:

$6 million

3. The cost of enlarging Candlestick Park (including the $1,013,450 Astroturf)

$9.5 million*

**Adjustments are now being made in the contract which will probably mean the cost will go up.*

PEOPLE'S WORLD

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On the LINE

THE CHALLENGE to Paul Schrade, regional director of the United Auto Workers collapsed last week.

Henry Lacayo, president of North American Local 887, dropped out of the race following the one-sided vote by Douglas Aircraft Local 148 workers in support of Schrade's policies.

On several occasions Lacayo had challenged Schrade's outspoken position against the war in Vietnam and his independent position on politics.

UAW regional directors are elected at national conventions by local union delegates from the union. With his own local's approximately 160 votes behind him, Lacayo went after the 32 delegate spots of the large Douglas Long Beach local.

In the 148 election a full slate of candidates entered the field in support of the policies enunciated by Schrade. Included were young workers, blacks and Chicanos. The vote was lopsided.

The 16,000 member local gave all 240 delegate votes to the Schrade forces.

The crazy quilt pattern of aerospace employment in Southern California could well affect the future course of action of the UAW on the coast.

There is the possibility that with prospective new contracts with Douglas, Local 148 could become one of the largest in the international.

* * *

SPEAKING OF North American, a report this week out of Detroit says the company is going to layoff another 8,000 workers "soon."

The 8,000 affected are employed in the North American Rockwell complex in Southern California. Of that number, 6,000 are in the UAW bargaining unit.

The layoffs are expected to close down the Inglewood plant. What is left of the operation is slated to be shifted to Bethaney, Okla.

North American employes are scheduled to get Supplementary Unemployment Benefits (SUB) like other areas of the auto and aerospace industries — but not until the fall. What they have now is Extended Layoff Benefits (ELB) and the funds for it have run out.

If the layoffs come off, it is expected the thousands of jobless will be without any special benefits throughout the summer.

* * *

SOMETHING THIS column suggested some time ago would happen has happened. John F. Henning has replaced Thomas L. Pitts as head of the California AFL-CIO.

Henning, former U.S. ambassador to New Zealand and one time undersecretary of labor, faces quite a challenge as he takes over an office which most labor officials agree has hardly operated at all in recent years.

Henning's biggest challenges are expected in the areas of the 1970 elections and the support movement for the grape strike. Those who have been most critical of Pitt's lack-luster performance in both areas are expected to be watching Henning's actions closely in the months ahead.

—COMRADE

Makarios assassination try linked to NATO

Greek junta pulled trigger

By RUBEN FALBER

Ruben Falber attended the 12th congress of The Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL), the Communist Party of Cyprus which is the largest political party on the island. Falber is assistant secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The attempt last Sunday to assassinate Archbishop Makarios has repercussions far wider than Cyprus.

Situated in the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus occupies an important place in the strategic plans of the imperialists. They look upon it as an unsinkable aircraft carrier and forward base against the Arab liberation forces and the Soviet Union. The ending of King Idris' regime in Libya has increased its strategic importance to them.

Although Cyprus became an independent republic in 1960 after a long struggle, it is compelled to accept the maintenance of British bases at Limassol and 32 other places in the island covering 99 square miles of its territory. Some of these "sovereign" bases are now under NATO jurisdiction.

The Zurich Agreement which followed the 1958 communal clashes between Greek and Turkish Cypriots fomented by British imperialism, contained all the elements of continued divisions between the people.

Communal strife, an essential ingredient of colonial rule, became even more important for imperialism after independence.

Enosis — union with Greece — has for long been the ardent desire of the Greek Cypriots who constitute nearly 80 per cent of the island's population. It has always been strenuously opposed by the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community and the Turkish government has made clear that it will agree to it only if Cyprus is partitioned.

CLASHES

After some years of conflict and bloodshed which threatened the island's independence, Makarios broke the deadlock at the end of 1967 by announcing the need to solve the Cyprus problem within "the framework of what is attainable," with talks between the two communities to settle their differences.

This step was taken at a moment when it was becoming increasingly clear that the alternative was the partition of Cyprus, one part coming under Greece, where the colonels' regime was already installed; another under Turkey; and a third, the "sovereign" bases, under Britain, with the U.S. as the imperialist overlord.

In this critical period the Soviet Union took a firm stand in support of Cyprus' independence, declaring it would tolerate neither the invasion of Cyprus, its subjugation to NATO nor the overthrow of Makarios by a coup d'etat.

The overwhelming majority of the people supported Makarios' policy because it opened the way to the solution of the Cyprus problem by the Cypriot people. In the presidential elections at the beginning of 1968, 95 per cent of the electors voted for it.

Talks between the two communities commenced. The Turkish Cypriots agreed to representation in elected bodies being on the basis of a percentage of the population.

The Greek Cypriots agreed that the Turkish Cypriots would control their own education, religion and cultural matters through a Turkish Cypriot Communal Chamber of the Turkish Cypriot members of Parliament.

DIVISION

On some other matters there was disagreement, the most important being local government. The Turkish Cypriot representatives insisted on the division of Cyprus into areas governed on a national basis, with local councils having the right to legislate on all matters within their jurisdiction without state control.

Despite the differences, real progress has been made in overcoming hatred and bitterness fomented by years of the imperialist practice of divide and rule.

In the past two years there have been no incidents between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and trade and co-operation between the two communities have increased.

The policy of the "attainable solution" was opposed by the so-called National Front. It exploits the sentiment for union with Greece at a time when it is unattainable, dangerous because of the colonels' regime and a threat to independence.

Becoming increasingly isolated from the people, it resorted to terrorism. Bombs were thrown into the premises of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL), trade unions and other organizations.

The senior officer of the police was assassinated and attempts were made on the lives of prominent officials and leaders of working-class and democratic organizations.

Fascist terror was used against the people. In two villages the people were made to stand facing a wall while the terrorists seized the guns of the

(Continued on page 10)

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS

His last reflections

Bertrand Russell on the Middle East problem

The following message was addressed by Bertrand Russell to the delegates at the International Conference of Parliamentarians on the Middle East Crisis. The meeting was held in Cairo Feb. 2. Bertrand Russell died Feb. 3.

The latest phase of the undeclared war in the Middle East is based upon a profound miscalculation.

The bombing raids deep into Egyptian territory will not persuade the civilian population to surrender, but will stiffen their resolve to resist. This is the lesson of all aerial bombardment.

The Vietnamese, who have endured years of American heavy bombing, have responded not by capitulation, but by shooting down many enemy aircraft.

In 1940 my own fellow-countrymen resisted Hitler's bombing raids with an unprecedented unity and determination.

For this reason the present Israeli attacks will fail in their essential purpose, but at the same time they must be condemned vigorously throughout the world.

FORCE OF ARMS

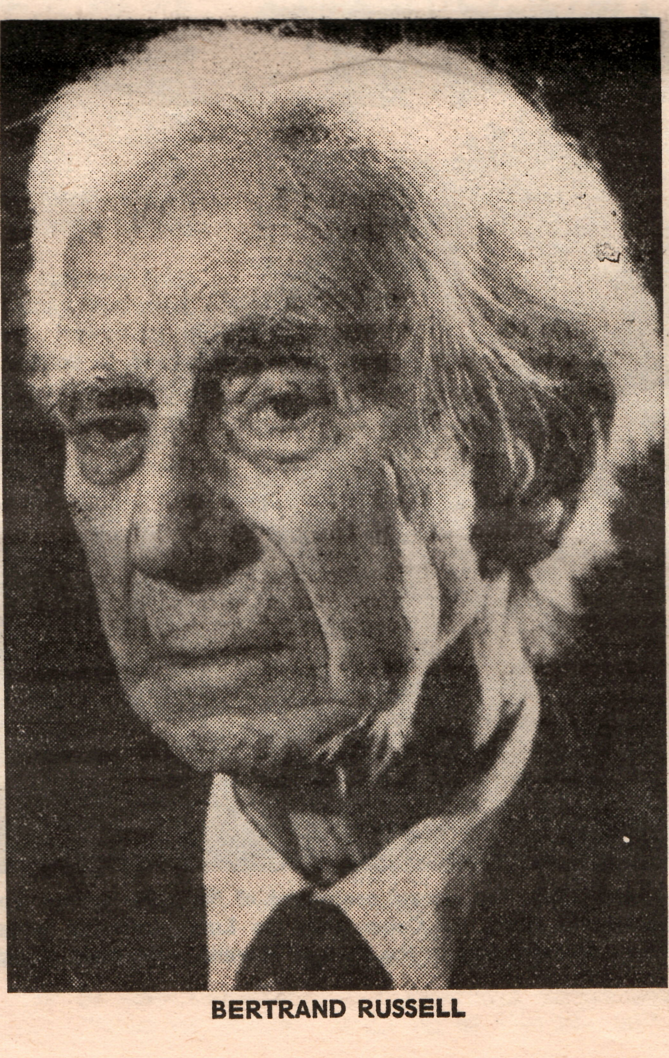
The development of the crisis in the Middle East is both dangerous and instructive. For over 20 years Israel has expanded by force of arms. After every stage in this expansion Israel has appealed to 'reason' and has suggested 'negotiations.'

This is the traditional role of the imperial power, because it wishes to consolidate with the least difficulty what it has taken already by violence. Every new conquest becomes the new basis of the proposed negotiation from strength which ignores the injustice of the previous aggression.

The aggression committed by Israel must be condemned not only because no state has the right to annex foreign territory, but because every expansion is also an experiment to discover how much more aggression the world will tolerate.

The refugees who surround Palestine in their hundreds of thousands were described recently by the Washington journalist I. F. Stone as 'the moral millstone around the neck of world Jewry.' Many of the refugees are now well into the third decade of their precarious existence in temporary settlements.

The tragedy of the people of Palestine is that their country was 'given' by a foreign power to another people for the creation of a new state. The result was that many hundreds of thousands of innocent people were made permanently homeless. With every new conflict their numbers have increased. How much longer is the world willing to endure this spectacle of wanton cruelty?



BERTRAND RUSSELL

It is abundantly clear that the refugees have every right to the homeland from which they were driven, and the denial of this right is at the heart of the continuing conflict. No people anywhere in the world would accept being expelled en masse from their own country; how can anyone require the people of Palestine to accept a punishment which nobody else would tolerate? A permanent just settlement of the refugees in their homelands is an essential ingredient of any genuine settlement in the Middle East.

We are frequently told that we must sympathize with Israel because of the suffering of the Jews in Europe at the hands of the Nazis. I see in this suggestion no reason to perpetuate any suffering. What Israel is doing today can not be condoned; and to invoke the horrors of the past to justify those of the present is gross hypocrisy.

IMPOVERISHMENT

Not only does Israel condemn a vast number of refugees to misery; not only are many Arabs under occupation condemned to military rule; but also Israel condemns the Arab nations, only recently emerging from colonial status, to continuing impoverishment as military demands take precedence over national development.

All who want to see an end to bloodshed in the Middle East must ensure that any settlement does not contain the seeds of future conflict. Justice requires that the first step towards a settlement must be an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in June 1967. A new world campaign is needed to help bring justice to the long-suffering people of the Middle East.

Cops kill one in Puerto Rican student fight

SAN JUAN, P.R. (LNS and Prensa Latina) — Leaders of the Puerto Rican student movement have called for a general strike when the University of Puerto Rico re-opens. It was shut down by the University administration following a battle between anti-ROTC, pro-independence students and special "riot force" cops March 5. Dozens of students were injured in the clash, and one young woman, 19-year-old Antonia Martinez, was shot to death by the cops.

The incidents came when right wing terrorists attacked a demonstration of 300 women university students in front of the ROTC building of the University of Puerto Rico.

When the fighting spread, police attacked, on orders of Puerto Rico's governor Luis Ferre. Pro-independence students set fire to four ROTC buildings, and stoned police cars.

In a late announcement the colonial regime ordered the University of Puerto Rico to shut down, and that the ROTC units remain on the campus.

Liberation News Service tried to contact an LNS subscriber paper in Puerto Rico, Claridad, to obtain a fuller story on the killing and the tense political situation. Efforts to contact them proved fruitless. It was later learned that Claridad's office in San Juan, an office shared by the Pro-Independence Movement (MPI), had been firebombed and totally destroyed March 4.

Claridad is a weekly which has a normal circulation of 20,000, which ranks it among the four largest Puerto Rican papers. It is an official publication of the pro-independence movement.

The firebombing destroyed Claridad's printing facilities, but an alternative print shop was found; on the Friday following the attack, Claridad came out with 40,000 copies, double the usual circulation.

Good & welfare

New high in dishonesty

I'VE HAD occasion to note once befor that some pretty disgusting things find their way into people's homes each day by way of the San Francisco Chronicle.

WELL, THE San Francisco Chronicle reached what might be an all time low March 16. What was surprising was not that such a piece of corrupt journalism could find its way into the paper's pages but that a reporter would allow his name to be attached to it. Charles Howe did.

It seems someone from the Chronicle went out and bought some bombs. In the process of locating the bombs the reporter made confidential contacts with a number of people and their names were not revealed in the story. But, wrote Howe "Police know where the bombs were acquired — and from whom — and a series of investigations are now underway."

From where I sit, with those words Charles Howe looks like a police agent.

THAT'S THE most disturbing thing about most of the recent alleged bombing rings. It seems to be so easy to get inside. Every time some group is charged with conspiracy to bomb, there seems to be an agent who has wormed his way inside the operation and encouraged teroism. Now, it seems, a reporter can turn up on the scene, let it be known that he wishes to buy some bombs and — pooof — is led to "several" of them.

Actually, Howe didn't buy any bombs on his shopping spree through the mysterious undergound. He picked up some grenades. The Chron put one on the cover. It was a Mason jar filled with rocks and roofing nails. When there's someone around who's let it be known that he will purchase bombs and will settle for a Mason jar full of rocks and nails, a person would be a fool to not hurry on down to the dime store.

The main point, however, is that Howe, in attempting to find the perpetrators of the Park Police Station bombing, could not find anyone who makes — or knows anyone who makes — bombs big enough to blow up an outhouse, let alone a police station. There is a conclusion that could be drawn from Howe's failure. But he didn't even hint at it: It's probable that no one on the political left had anything to do with the Park Station bombing and that's why Howe couldn't find anything on Telegraph avenue.

HOWE'S JOURNALISM is really shoddy all the way through. He introduces the mysterious "Claude of Telegraph avenue who is "not political in the sense that he is committed to a political cause." A few paragaphs later Howe's managed to drag in the Weathermen from out of the blue and contend the group wants more repressive laws. This is followed immediately — as if to illustrate this — by old non-political Claude speaking: "We have to have Fascism before people will revolt . . ."

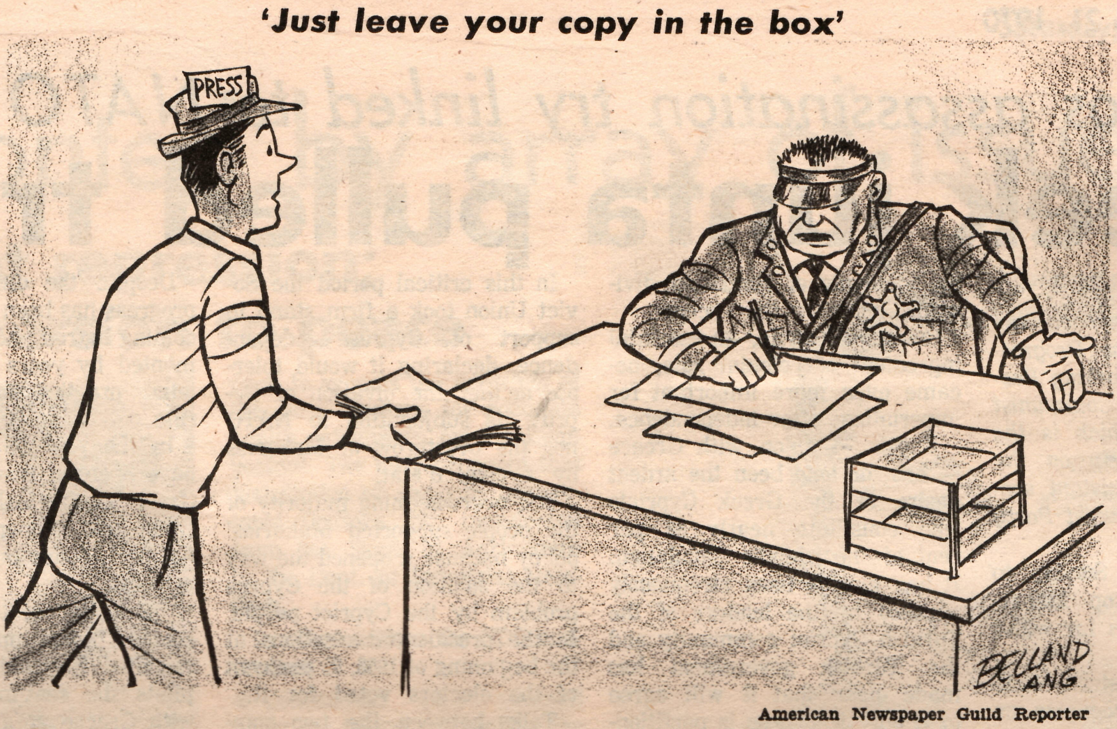
Naturally, such a display of political vomiting and journalistic prevaricating wouldn't be complete without a touch of anti-communism. Howe did it with a style that's been rare since the early 50's. He simply takes a statement issued by the Communist party of Northern California (printed last week in this paper in full) and in the finest tradition of three dot journalism makes it say something it didn't say and then draws some foolish conclusion about Communists and police having "joined forces."

Then in the last paragraph he reveals the source of all this horse pucky: "observers close to the radical and investigative scenes." In other words Howe's story was concocted in a police station or the local office of the FBI.

It's getting hard to be a reporter in this country. The people are distrusting the media more and more. Pig journalism is giving news media work a dirty name. Guys like Howe are doing it.

—CARL BLOICE

'Just leave your copy in the box'



American Newspaper Guild Reporter

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Distorted 'Molly'

The movie, "The Molly Maguires," was very favorably reviewed by the Weekly World. Unfortunately it is distortion of the historical facts. Though this movie shows the terrible conditions in which the miners lived in the seventies, it falsifies the facts about the leaders of the miners.

John Kehoe, central figure of the movie was a historical figure, a heroic and intelligent leader of the miners in a very difficult period after the smashing of the long strike and of the regular union in the fields.

The movie protrays Kehoe as participating though reluctantly in the killing of a mine superintendent at the request of another chapter of the "Molly Maguires," a conspiratorial organization with a small membership, separate from the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

It has never been proven that the "Mollies" ever existed as a separate organization from the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Secondly, history shows that Kehoe was never charged or tried and executed for the killing of the mine superintendent, as shown in the movie.

Following are the historical facts known about John Kehoe, gathered by Anthony Bimba (International. New York (1932), pp. 110 and 111.)

"John Kehoe, Schuykill County delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was widely known as a fearless leader of the miners. He was a bold and outstanding fighter; the work of breaking the A.O.H. in the anthracite counties could not be completed so long as he was at large. In August, 1876, he and eight other men, all Hibernians, were brought to trial and later imprisoned for conspiracy to kill one William M. Thomas, wounded by gunshot at Mahonoy City some fifteen years before.

"The conspiracy charge was successfully sustained in this case and Kehoe sent to jail. But the imprisonment of Kehoe did not satisfy the prosecution. Immediately upon the completion of this trial Kehoe was again tried with several others for conspiracy to kill Jess and Williams Mayor, though neither man had been attacked. Finally, in November 1876, he was taken from jail to be tried and sentenced to death as having been one of a group responsible for the death of F. W. S. Langdon.

"The charge dated back fourteen years, to June 14, ,1862 when Langdon, a breaker boss, heartily disliked among the men he aided in exploiting, had been stoned to death by a crowd. He did not die immediately. The day after the stoning he felt 'pretty good and walked to his home about a mile distant.' Three days after, however, he died, supposedly from wounds received at the hands of the crowd. Now, after all these years Kehoe was charged with being 'present when the concerted effort was made and the numerous and repeated blows were given.' It will be noted that he was not even accused of having actually struck Langdon. Yet the jury found him 'guilty in the first degree of murder' and the court sentenced him to death.

"An appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and Kehoe was rushed to the scaffold from which he delivered these words, the last he spoke: 'I am not guilty of the murder of Langdon: I never saw the crime committed.' "

Movie-makers are well aware of the new interest in the his-
tory of the fight against oppres
sion. They intend to make mon
ey out of these and at the sam
time inject subtle propagand
and distortion showing tha
working class and black lead
ers are often emotional, easil
swayed and generally not guid
ed by their brains.

Though the unpleasant sto
pigeon and provocateur activi
ties of McParlan are fairly wel
documented by the movie, n
suggestion was made that th
courts of Pennsylvania, the ru
ing class, the church and man
others framed 18 leaders of th
miners and sent them to thei
deaths.

There are other details in th
movie which I found unpleas
ant: the soccer game in whic
the Irish women "egged on
their men to greater and greate
violence and the heroine's swee
refusal of McParlan after h
was exposed as a stool pigeon
As a person of Irish-America
origin I know very well that a
Irish (especially women) do no
condone mindless violence bu
a daughter of an Irish-America
miner of that day would hav
most likely spat in the face o
the stool-pigeon.

HAZEL GROSSMAN, S.F

An ec
the be

By VICTOR PERLO
NEW YOR

Daniel Patrick Moyniha
counselor to Nixon on race que
tions, has delivered his boss
memorandum claiming th
black people have made "extr
ordinary progress" and urgin
a period of "benign neglect"
what has been the "central d
mestic political issue."

Moynihan starts with detai
of alleged dramatic gains
black people in income and ed
cation. He follows this with h

LUIS ARCOS BERGNES

FORWARD TO 10 MILLION TONS. The second contingent of the Venceremos Brigade disembarks from the Cuban ship the Luis Arcos Bergnes at the Sierra Maestra pier in the Port of Havana. The young people from the U.S. arrived in Cuba to join in the projected harvest of 10 million tons of sugar cane which is now the main objective of the Cuban people.

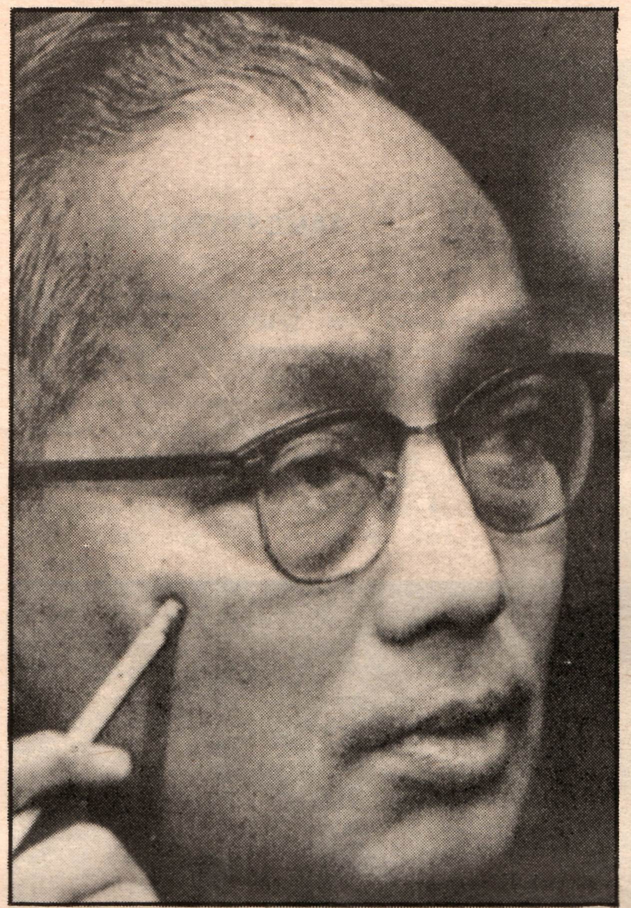
WORLD MAGAZINE

MARCH 21, 1970

WHITHER the U.N.?

WE SHALL BEAT OUR SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES

Whither



U THANT

This is the last of eight articles replying to the Foreign Policy Association's Great Decision series.

By JOHN PITTMAN

Next September the 25th General Assembly of the United Nations will begin the organization's second quarter of a century of multi-national cooperation with a balance sheet of notable achievements and more conspicuous failures.

Of its achievements, perhaps the most notable is the organization's very survival, for the Cold War generated enough stress to have destroyed a less viable association of nation-states. Its function as a machinery for peaceful coexistence has saved it from the fate of its ill-starred predecessor, the League of Nations, while contributing without doubt to the prevention of a third world war by facilitating the processes of international diplomacy.

Later generations will regard the United Nations Charter as the only document of its kind containing universally recognized principles of modern international law. To this must be added the UN's growing repository of norms of international conduct, the product of resolutions adopted by its organs and specialized agencies, and of instruments adopted under its auspices. These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and International Conventions on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948), the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (1968), the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969), the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (1960).

The organization's function as an international forum of sovereign states also enables it to serve as an instrument of exposure of practices violating such norms of international conduct. The debates in the General Assembly, which have earned for that organ the name of a "debating society," in addition to clarifying the positions of the different countries on major international issues, also bring into the view of the world's peoples the criminal behavior and designs of imperialist governments.

All of this is not to minimize the humanitarian and constructive work of UN organs and specialized agencies on behalf of illiterate and disease-ridden peoples, displaced persons and refugees, and children in the developing countries. For example, the UN Children's Fund has helped to vaccinate 280 million children against tuberculosis, treated almost 23 million for yaws, one million for leprosy, vaccinated 32 million against malaria, equipped 40,000 health centers.

Despite these considerable credits, however, there exists in the United States a reservoir of disillusionment and disenchantment with the United Nations. Right-wing spokesmen such as the John Birch Society leaders, as well as ultra-leftists of Trotskyite and anarchist persuasion, continue to echo the call by former President Herbert Hoover for the UN's dissolution. But even friendly critics find much in the organization's performance that needs correction.

The UN's failure to achieve universality is correctly seen as a basic flaw. The exclusion of the People's Republic of China, of the two German states, of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea is a maiming defect which, so long as it is allowed to continue, will condemn the UN to ineffectiveness in the pursuit of its primary aim, the preservation of international peace and security.

The lack of universality in its composition is also apparent in the UN Secretariat. For example, almost all the key posts determining the execution of decisions passed by the Security Council and General Assembly are in the hands of the Western imperialist states: U.S. citizens holding 70, Britons 33, Frenchmen 21, as compared to only 21 Soviet citizens, and a mere handful for Third World peoples.

Today, nearly a decade after adoption on the USSR's initiative of the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, tens of millions of people are still exploited and oppressed by colonialists. Racist practices and institutions continue to impose misery and hardship on hundreds of millions of people in the Third World and in such advanced imperialist states as the United States of America. Genocide is still the order of the day in Vietnam, Laos, Brazil and Southern Africa.

●

The recently concluded UN First Development Decade (1961-1970), adopted on the initiative of the United States and calling for a minimum annual growth of 5 percent in the national income of the developing countries by the end of the ten-year period, failed conspicuously to achieve its goal, but did prove a boon for U.S. bankers. For example, the gap between the developing and the developed countries continued to widen, but the U.S.-controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development hiked interest rates on its credits. Of the 98 members of this bank in 1968, 80 Third World countries held only 31 percent of the votes, Western imperialist countries held 69 percent, of which the U.S. alone accounted for 25 percent.

But the most conspicuous failure of the UN has been its inability to achieve its primary goal — the goal, as Article 1 of the Charter states, of maintaining "international peace and security," and developing "friendly relations among nations." The organization has been unable "to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace." It has not been able in a number of cases "to bring about by peaceful means . . . adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace."

Because failures in fulfilling this primary function decisively influence the organization's functioning in other areas, as well as adversely affecting its authority and prestige, Mr. U Thant, UN Secretary General, has characterized the organization's current state as a "crisis of effectiveness." Last September, on the eve of the 24th General Assembly, he gave members of the UN Correspondents Association a thumb-nail diagnosis of this "crisis."

"There is an increasing tendency among some Member States to disregard the decisions of the principal organs of the United Nations," said Mr. U Thant. "You know as well as I do that the resolutions or decisions of the Security Council are mandatory. They are different in many respects from the resolutions of the General Assembly. When the Security Council decides on a certain line of action, particularly when its decision is unanimous, I feel that it is necessary that all the provisions of such a resolution be implemented.

"As you all know, for the implementation of a Security Council resolution, the most essential element is the unanimity of the Big Powers, a spirit of cooperation among the Big Powers, and a willingness on the part of the Big Powers to see that the resolutions are implemented . . . I very much hope that, with the greater cooperation of the permanent members of the Security Council, in future, the effectiveness of the Security Council will be increased."

In these few words the Secretary-General offered an explanation of the UN's ineffectiveness in keeping the peace. It is noteworthy that his explanation laid no blame on the principles upon which the UN was founded, nor on the functions delegated to it by the founding states, nor on the UN's structure. Moreover, he singled out no country currently disregarding the decisions of the Security Council, although the flouting of these decisions by Israel, Portugal, South Africa and the NATO powers is much in evidence.

What Mr. U Thant found blame-worthy was the failure of unanimity among the Big Powers — the U.S.A., Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the Chiang Kai-shek regime on Taiwan, who occupy the five permanent seats on the 11-state Security Council, and without whose agreement the Security Council, the UN's peace-keeping organ, cannot implement any decision on substantive questions.

That the Security Council's effectiveness is the touchstone of the UN's success or failure is implicit in the Secretary General's explanation. The General Assembly, although the highest political authority of the UN, lacks the powers vested in the Security Council. It may recommend but it may not compel. If the Security Council's decisions cannot be implemented against a Member State, the General Assembly's recommendations have even less likelihood of receiving compliance.

Also implicit in Mr. U Thant's statement is the idea that if the UN has been unable to resolve international crises such as those in the Middle East and Southern Africa, it is not solely because of the disregard of Security Council decisions by Israel, South Africa, Portugal and the NATO powers. If the Big Powers were united in backing the Security Council decisions, Mr. U Thant implied, these crises could be resolved.

To follow this logic to its conclusion, the real import of the Secretary General's explanation is that the UN's "crisis of effectiveness" is attributable to Cold War policies, to the imperialist counter-offensive against the world revolutionary upsurge released by the defeat of the fascist powers in World War II.

Founded by partners of the Grand Coalition against fascism and nazism, its effectiveness in the postwar period has depended on the peaceful coexistence of its founding governments and their successors. The UN's "successes" and "failures" in maintaining and preserving the peace, therefore, record the "ups and downs," the advances and reverses in the struggle for peaceful coexistence.

In the last analysis, this struggle will be decided by the relationship of forces within each country.

In view of this definition of the UN's role and function in the international class struggle, the "challenges" of the 1970s impose on the people of each Member State the obligation of compelling its government to adhere to principles of peaceful coexistence. This obligation applies with special urgency to the peace movement and democratic-minded sections of the population of the United States of America.

●

The Foreign Policy Association's research material for this topic in its "Great Decisions" discussion program for this year took note of the Nixon Administration's policy in regard to the UN. It reported that critics of President Nixon's policy have concluded the Administration has given scant importance to the UN in its foreign policy blueprint, and has downgraded the UN's prime purpose of maintaining and securing the peace by belittling it and disclaiming any responsibility for strengthening it.

This means that Nixon Administration policies are reverting to policies pursued by earlier Administrations, specifically those of former President Truman, when the U.S. government by-passed the UN, flouted the principles of the Charter, obstructed and subverted the organization's functions, and altered its structure. The U.S. government under Truman was able to do this by virtue of its dominant position in the world, with which it formed an "automatic voting majority" of vassal, dependent and allied Member States. The Foreign Policy Association's material describes this development as follows:

"The U.S. from the outset was deeply committed to the U.N., but it soon realized that where great-

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United Nations

power interests clashed, the Security Council's room for maneuver was limited. Within the non-Communist world the U.S. gradually arrogated to itself a peacekeeper's role. In the name of containing Communism and protecting its friends, Washington forged its own system of order consistent with the collective self-defense provision of the UN Charter. In time the U.S. extended the protection of its nuclear umbrella over a globe-encircling network of alliances.''

This passage from the Foreign Policy Association's material, while tendentiously attempting to justify U.S. behavior as being in accord with the UN Charter, does state that the U.S. by-passed the UN and usurped the Security Council's role and function. However, the FPA material omitted the shameful acts of commission by the U.S. that created a ''crisis of effectiveness'' in the UN from the moment of its birth.

Brief reference can be made here only to such U.S. actions as including Argentina among the 51 founding Member States and thereby injecting into UN procedures the practice of anti-USSR bloc voting; use of the Security Council from its very first session in January, 1946, to conduct anti-Soviet and anti-Communist ideological warfare, thereby converting the UN into a battle-ground of the international class struggle; promulgation of the Truman Doctrine that asserted the U.S. right to export counter-revolution and forbade on threat of violent retaliation any form of revolution — socialist or democratic; assumption of the role of global policeman in the interests of imperialist counter-revolution and the utilization of UN sanction — illegally obtained — for military intervention in the Korean civil conflict.

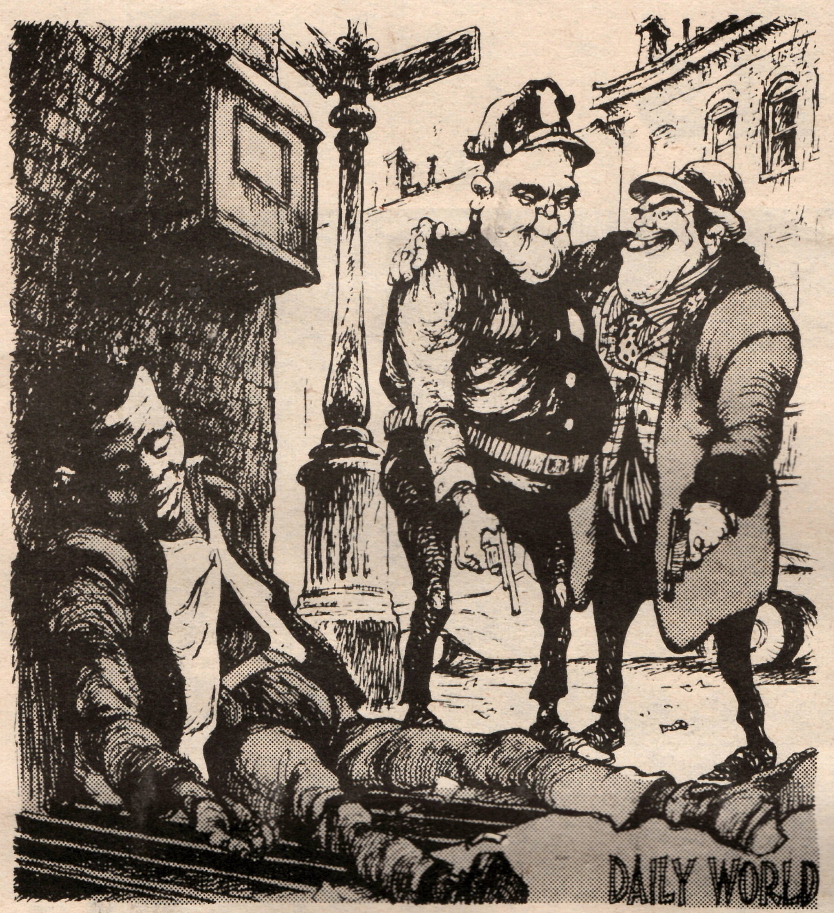
The 1970 decade opens on dangerous consequences of these U.S. imperialist policies: genocidal U.S. war against the peoples of former Indo-China; genocidal colonialist and racist war against African peoples by Portugal and South Africa with the military, economic and political backing of the U.S.-dominated NATO alliance; aggressive warfare against the leftward-moving Arab peoples by the U.S.-supported Israeli regime; and an arms race at an annual cost of almost $200 billion, in which the U.S. taxpayers during the 1960s alone have spent $550 billion on missiles, thermonuclear and chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Can the UN meet this challenge? To a great extent this will depend on whether the peace and democratic movements of the United States can compel the U.S. government to accept and comply with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

WHO photos

Ernest Cole (South Africa)

A youngster (top) resents receiving a smallpox innoculation, administered by World Health Organization doctors whose aim it is to immunize the entire population of Mali; two South Africans (above left) submit to identification check by a policeman, an intolerable aspect of life that still continues in a country which the General Assembly condemned for apartheid policies; Arab refugees find temporary shelter in a public building after their expulsion from the Jordan Valley despite the UN's condemnation of Israel's actions.



"SO WHEN US SYNDICATE FELLERS HEARD THESE BLACK PANTHERS WAS CHASIN' OUR PUSHERS OUTTA DA GHETTO WE SEEN OUR DUTY WAS TO HELP YOU LAW N' ORDER FELLERS!".

Dead of Neglect

During 1969, in New York City alone, 900 deaths occurred as a result of drugs — 210 among youths ranging from 12 to 19. The majority were black and Puerto Rican. So far, in 1970, 157 persons died from the effect of heroin, as reported by the Medical Examiner's office. Of them, 40 were 19 years or younger.

The circumstances of some of these deaths were described in New York newspapers and we here print excerpts of two of these accounts, because they focus on the crass disregard for human lives displayed by the community. Steven Holubach died from a heroin overdose on February 18. On February 20, the New York Post printed an interview by George Arzt with the victim's mother.

For eight months Marie Holubach searched for a heroin treatment center to help her 16-year-old son.

Today, Steven Holuhach is dead. "I went from place to place, but all they did was give him a runaround. They never helped him," said Mrs. Holubach, sitting with her three-year old son, Dominick, in her apartment at 3500 Bivona Avenue, in the Pelham Bay Park section of the Bronx.

She first tried Daytop Village, an adult rehabilitation center, but was turned down because Steven was too young. He was 15 at the time.

"He wanted to be helped. He willingly came with me every place I went, but he wanted to get away from everybody. He felt if he could get away from his friends and everyone he could be helped," Mrs. Holubach said.

The doctor at Jacobi (hospital) told her to try the adolescent drug center at the hospital and they went there last Friday.

Mrs. Holubach recalled her experience there: "We spent four hours there before Steve went to talk to someone and after the meeting he said, 'It's a waste of time. All they do is talk to you.' He was told if he wanted he could come back next Friday. But next Friday never came," said Mrs. Holubach, now almost whispering.

Alan White, 14, died of an overdose of barbituates on February 18. He had been suspected of putting barbituates into some of his schoolmate's soda pop, so that they got sick and had to be hospitalized. That day, after school, some of White's friends went home with him and were present when he took the drugs. The boys told N.Y. Post reporter John Mullane how it happened. This is what Mullane writes on Feb. 18.

"Little while later he asked me to get him a glass of water," said the second youth who'd accompanied Alan (to his home). "I went into the kitchen, and when I came back he was swallowing a fistful of pills."

The youth tried unsuccessfully to make Alan regurgitate the barbituates.

"We called 911 (Police Headquarters) and told them to get somebody up here quick, but nobody came," said the redheaded youth.

By now nine youths, summoned from the window by Alan's two friends, were in the apartment trying to aid the dying boy.

"We were really scared. By now we know Alan was dying and we realized we weren't helping him. I felt sick to my stomach," said a 16-year-old. "I wanted to scream or run away.

"Finally one of the guys on the street saw a passing cop car and he called them over. When the two cops came in we looked to them to help Alan or do something. Instead the one cop walks over casually and tells us 'He's dead.' "

The Ghetto Plague

Michael Ceteaway Tabor is one of the defendants in the case of the Black Panther 21 in New York City. The trial follows the pattern of the Chicago case, and others around the country: the fascistic deprivation of the defendants' constitutional rights to a fair trial. Tabor is 23 years old, and was before Judge John Murtagh. The young defendant wrote a remarkable essay while in prison. The following is an excerpt from it. He tells how and why we was addicted to heroin, "the Plague" from the age of 13 to 18 while living in Harlem where he was born. He kicked the habit after reading Malcolm X's Autobiography, and joined the Black Panther Party. The essay tells why he came to get "a new outlook on life." It was published by the Committee to Defend the Panther 21.

The most escapist and self-destructive activity for us and one of the most profitable for the capitalist, and therefore the most encouraged by him, is drug addiction, specifically heroin addiction.

About 1889 a German chemist discovered diacetylmorphine, heroin. It was hailed as the perfect drug for curing morphine addicts. But soon it became apparent that it was more addictive than morphine. By the 1920's there were addicts who were injecting heroin directly into their veins. Heroin production in the United States was discontinued and the drug was no longer used as an antidote for morphine addiction and as a pain killer.

Heroin addiction, the Plague, the scourge of the Black colonies of Babylon. The Plague, whose spiritual, moral, psychological, physical and social destructive powers greatly exceed that of any disease hitherto known to humanity. The Plague, opium from Turkey, shipped to Marseilles, converted into morphine base, then processed into heroin, smuggled into AmeriKKKa, cut, diluted, then placed into the Black ghetto. The Plague, poisonous, lethal, white powdery substance, sold by depraved, money-crazed beasts to Black youths who are desperately seeking a kick, a high, a means, anything that will help to make them oblivious to the squalor, to the abject poverty, disease and degradation that engulfs them in their daily existence.

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Initially the Plague does just that. Under its sinister influence, the oppressive, nauseous, ghetto prison is transformed into a virtual Black Valhalla. One becomes impervious to the rancid stench of urine-soaked tenement dungeons, unaffected by the piercing cries of anguish of Black folks driven to the brink of insanity by a sadistic, social system. Unaffected by the deafening wail of pig-police car sirens as they tear through the streets of the Black Hell en route to answer a 1013 call from some other pig-police who is in a state of well-deserved distress. Unaffected by the trash cans whose decayed, disease carrying, garbage has overflowed to fill the ghetto streets.

Yes, under its ecstatic influence one is made oblivious to ugly realities. But there is a trick, a cruel monstrous trick, a deadly flim-flam awaiting its naive, youthful victim for, as the illusionary beauty of the heroin-induced high begins to vanish, correspondingly, the temporary immunity from reality attained under its chemical trance vanishes. The reality that the pathetic victim sought so desperately to escape, once again descends upon and re-engulfs him. The rancid stench of urine-soaked tenement dungeons begins to assail his nostrils. Those Black cries of anguish seem to blend with the wailing sirens of pig-police cars. He hears them now very loud, and very clear — in stereophonic sound. And that garbage that flows over onto the streets from uncollected trash cans is felt underfoot.

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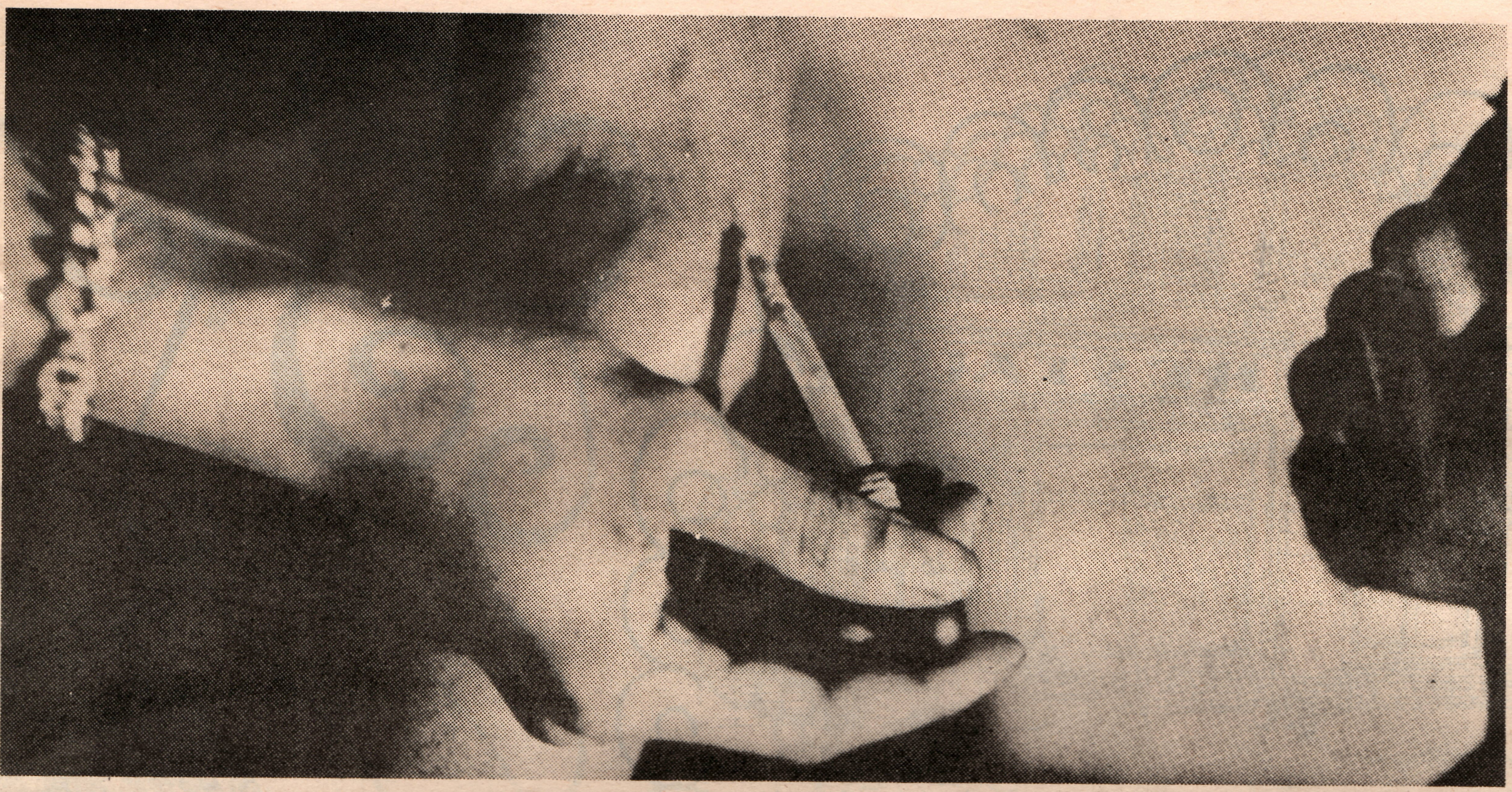
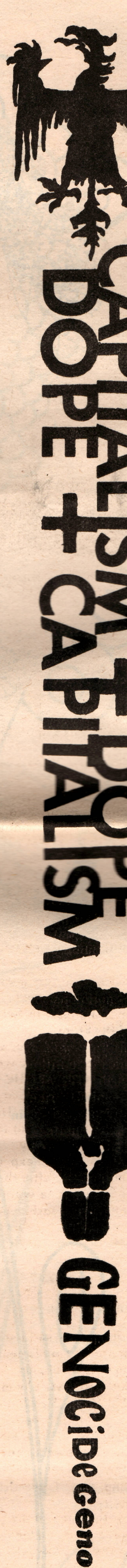
The young victim is not long in discovering that only by taking another dosage will he be able to attain sanctuary from his hideous reality. Each shot of the Plague that he injects into his blood system brings him that much closer to the grave. Soon he is strung-out, hooked. He is physiologically and psychologically dependent on the Plague. Both his body and mind have become addicted to heroin. He has now become a full-time, chartered member of the Cloud 9 Society. A shameless disregard is displayed toward his clothes. That his shirt is filthy and his shoes are soleless, leaving him to walk virtually on his naked feet, does not matter. That his unwashed body now emits a most foul odor disturbs him but little. That his non-addicted friends now shun him and look upon him with contempt matters not, for the feelings are mutual. They no longer have anything in common. Everything ceases to matter. Everything except heroin, the Plague.

As he continues, his body begins to build up an immunity to the drug. Now, in order to attain his euphoric high he must increase his dosage. This means that he must obtain more money. So enslaved has he now become, that he will do anything for a bag, for a "shot." To lie, to steal, to cheat, to rob is nothing to him. Whatever he must do for a "shot" he will do—he **must** do, for he is a slave to the Plague.

The vicious cycle grinds into motion. He violates what the ruling class defines as being the law in order to secure money to feed his sickness. Inevitably he gets flagged-off, busted. He goes to jail, and after he has served out his sentence he is released. The first thing he wants is a shot. The cycle continues. And he plunges deeper and deeper into the abysmal pit of degradation. And there, always there and ever willing, for a price of course, to meet the addict's demand for dope is the cop-man, the dealer, purveyor of poison, distributor of death, merciless, murdering scum of the planet, vile capitalists, salesmen of death on the installment plan, the dope pusher, the Plague-man.





from The Plague, publication of the Committee to Defend the Panther 21

Dangerous drugs... against dangerous thoughts

By JAMES JACKSON

They are shooting at your mind, Baby! They wants you to dream crazy instead of thinking straight. They wants to freak you out and lose you on bad trips, Baby, so you won't know where the pain come from.

When you pick up the needle, it just like the pig drawing out his gun. Putting the needle in your arm is like a pig putting a bullet in your brain. Because with that "horse" running wild through your brain and your veins, man, you don't have the power to hold your ownself up right, much less help get power to the people and put the man on our back in the sack. A revolutionary who picks up the needle is as well as dead. At least so far as fixing the world is concerned. The only thing an addict is bent on fixing is himself.

Narcotic addiction and drug abuse among the young generation has reached the proportions of an epidemic. Recently in New York the funeral of a 12-year-old victim of heroin main-lining was carried on TV. The drug death of a brilliant Barnard College student further dramatizes the shocking toll in young lives and national dishonor which the criminality of the drug pushers is exacting.

Drug abuse — neither in this country nor in the world at large — is a new phenomenon. Indeed, it was known in Galen's time some four thousand years ago. Peruvian peasants chew coco leaves to mask their hunger pangs and India's toilers chew on betal nuts for the same reason. For three thousand years some people in China abused their bodies with the fruit of the poppy flower. In Tom Jones' and Queen Victoria's England, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's hero Sherlock Holmes dipped cocaine. What then is so special about the current craze of drug indulgence? What is unique and horrible about the present widespread proselytizing is that it has all the aspects of being deliberately politically motivated.

Mounting evidence raises the suspicion that a morally degenerate, maddened and fearful ruling class has calculatedly sought to turn-off the rebellion of the youth, to divert the focus of the young militants from the crimes of their system by dulling their minds and weakening their bodies with drugs.

Gibbons, in his classical history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, recounts how that ruling class imported drugs and encouraged will-weakening and diversionary perverse practices among the lower classes in vain hopes of aborting the internal class contradictions of the deepening general crisis of the empire.

The syndicates of gangster-capitalists — acting under the "benign neglect" government policies — are functioning as a "special force" in the war of the ruling class against the young guard of their class opponents. **They are waging chemical warfare against the minds of the young generation!**

Washington can step-up illegal surveillance of critics of the Nixon-Agnew syndicate. It can inspire murderous police raids in the night against the homes and offices of the youthful Black Panther Party. Agnew can give his blessings to the outrageous nullification of justice handed down in the Chicago Seven case, but Washington has not checked in the slightest degree the plague of dangerous addiction producing the death-dealing drugs which is being peddled to the children and youth of the country.

The Nixon government like its predécessor continues a priorities system which plunges tens of billions of the taxpayer's dollars in the dirty war insanity of killing Vietnamese, leaving little or nothing for investment in measures to protect the lives and safeguard the health of our youth.

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Cynically appealing to the anti-establishment mood of the youth, the drug pushers and their criminal theorists like Dr. Timothy Leary, urge them to make their protest against capitalism by "dropping out" of the system; by erasing themselves from the equation by sailing above it all on the gossamer wings of soft marijuana smoke and hard horse shots.

A government that could absorb the disclosure of the Mylai massacre without a flicker of remorse or word of regret can and does also absorb the almost incomprehensible data of the extent of the drug addiction problem of a whole segment of the young people of this country. The government's war in Vietnam destroys, along with Vietnamese villages, vast sums needed to undertake an effective drive against addiction. The problem is made more serious and extensive by the many thousands of GIs returning from Vietnam with newly acquired habits for hashish and hard drugs.

There is an old truism in pharmacology and toxicology that every drug is a potential poison and every poison is a potential drug. An aspect of the truth of this statement is revealed in the wide range of specific preparations used in drug-abuse practices by those with a habit. The most commonly used dangerous drug outside of alcoholic liquors is marijuana, hemp, hashish, the dried leaves of the plant **Cannabis Sativa.**

The major current addiction problem in the country is related to the use of 1. the opiate group of narcotic drugs, 2. the barbiturates — a group of powerful sedative drugs, and 3. the stimulant group of drugs, the amphetamines, "speed," etc., and, 4. the "mind-blowing," hallucinogenic group of drugs—LSD and other lysergic acid mixtures, Peyote, etc.

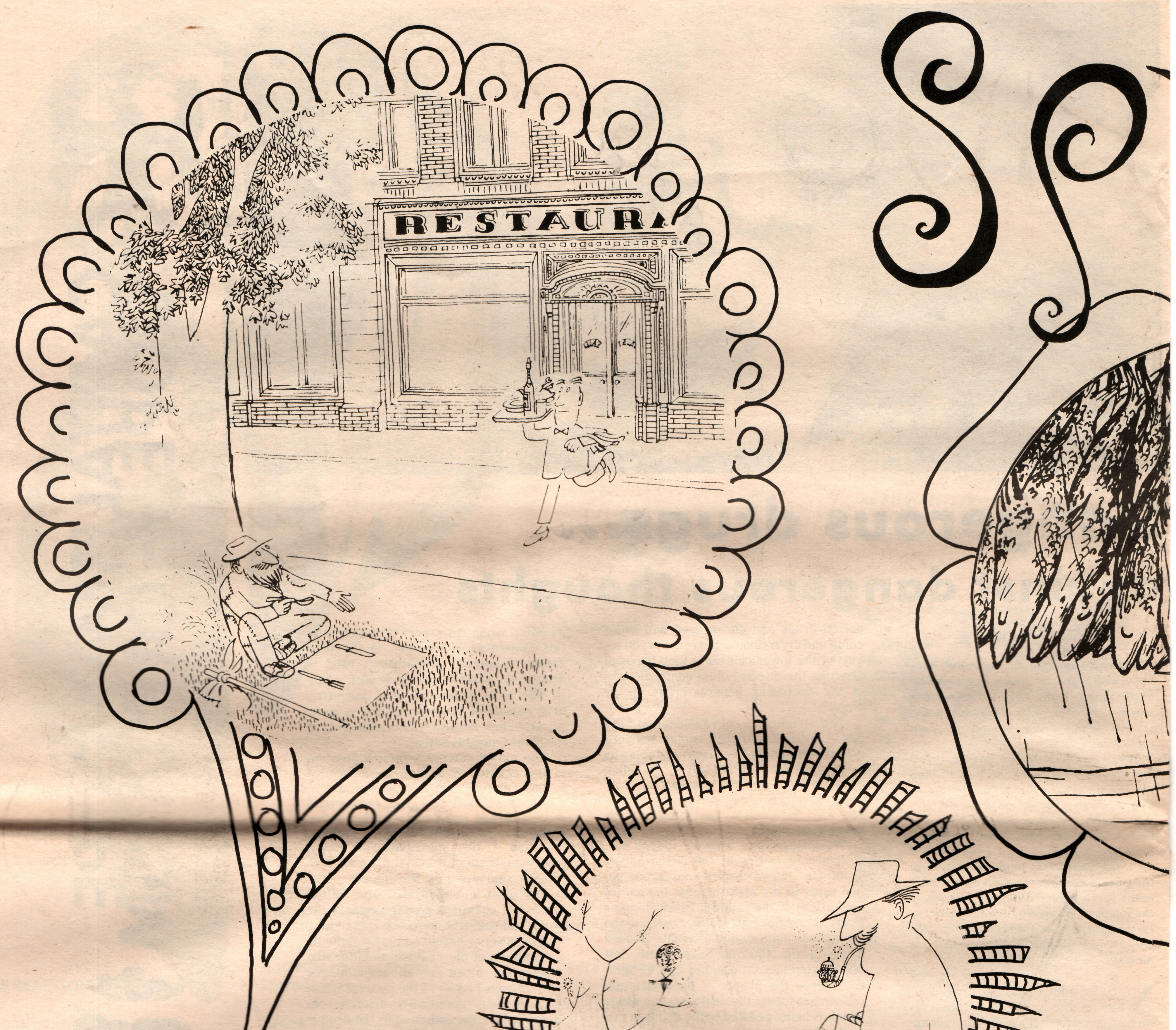
The most lethal single weapon in the arsenal of chemical warfare against the minds and bodies of the young is heroin.

Diagnosis of heroin addiction is made on the basis of physical examination and observation aided by an acquaintance with the case history of the patient. Whatever previous personality disorder obtained before the addiction to the drug is considerably aggravated with the habit established. The Bureau of Narcotics Commissioner has commented that as a group "addicts are lacking in frustration tolerance, are dependent and adept at manipulating those about them in relation to their addiction."

Addiction to heroin and to other opiates has the characteristics of a chronic relapsing disease — withdrawal is the least complex part of the treatment; success or failure, therefore, must not be measured solely by one or more relapses.

The Bureau of Narcotics pamphlet No. 56 declares quite unqualifiedly that "All addicted persons including those under confinement should be given **humane medical withdrawal** under medical supervision. There is no excuse for the so-called cold turkey treatment." The withdrawal drug of choice is Methadone, usually administered in oral doses in liquid form over a period of ten days or two weeks. After the withdrawal process, the patient should have a therapeutic program for from six months to a year. Effective rehabilitation programs require changes in the environment — social and economic improvements as well as psychiatric aid.

It is an international scandal, the fact of the scornful neglect by the local, state and federal governments of the need of providing adequate institutional settings — hospitals, rehabilitation homes, and communes, social and medical service staffs to really make progress toward wiping out this scourge of drug addiction.



by Nedewko Dragic,
Eulenspiegel Verlag, Berlin

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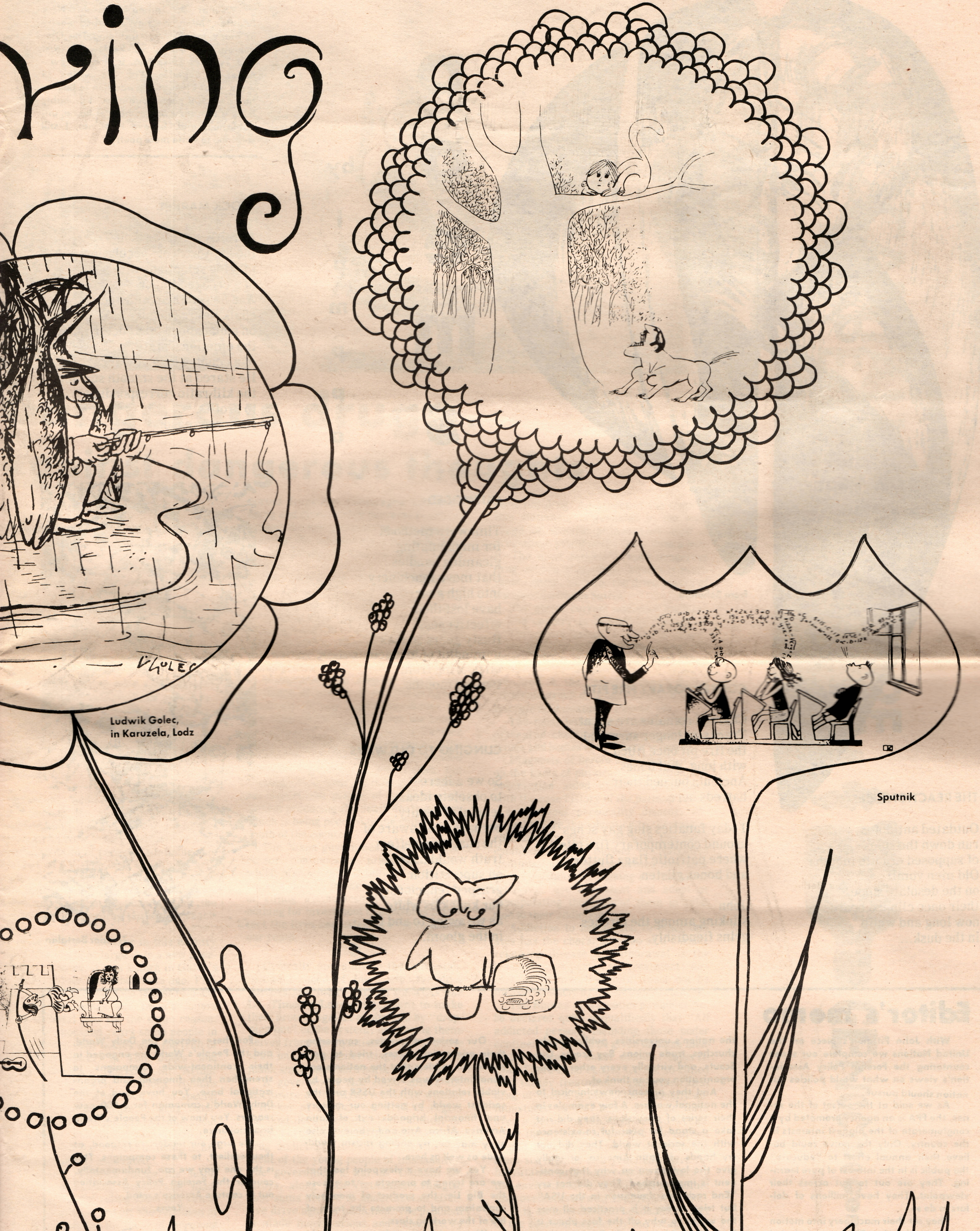

Ludwik Golec,
in Karuzela, Lodz

Sputnik

from Bohemia

poems

by lampa

William R. Lampa lives in New Brighton, Minn. He has published poetry in many magazines, including The Oregonian, The Wormwood Review, Outcast and Tyomies Eteenpain, a Finnish newspaper in Superior, Wisc. He writes, "I write what I feel and in addition to having had over 600 poems published, I probably have a thousand poems here at home, unpublished, and, believe it or not, I still continue to write more poetry."

STOCK MARKET

Adroitly he tip-toed on
the high-wire of speculation,
making selections with a wag
of a crooked finger.
And he watched multitudinous
chalk figures change
on a blackboard that determined
the emotional state
of a country long at war.
He stared at the smooth surface,
the kill-ratio corresponding
to profits,
for some reason.

OUTMODED

Timeworn methods
for manipulating
gleaming handles
that move machinery
into high gear
have lost their
effectiveness.
Rusty gears squeak.
unmindful of loquacious
oil pouring from
twisted mouths.

THE REACTIONARIES

Outdated antidotes
run down the sides
of supposed erudite mouths
Old men vomit
on the desolate slope,
their once clipped beards
now long and white
in the dusk...

CONTEMPORARY FIRE PITS

Charred remains are silent.
Tracks no longer surround
the fire pit once filled
with long, dull bones.
Ancients burned their
hatreds here.

Today fanatics sing gay songs
around contemporary fire pits
where patriotic flags flutter
and bones glisten.

John
slinking among the birches
grins fiendishly. . .

CLINGING TO OLD WAYS

So we adhere
to obsolete ideas,
fearful of reality,
perhaps even aware of
the shattering effect
truth would have
on superstition,
grasped tenaciously,
our knuckles white,
as we swing to and fro
in the gloom.

Tivador Bertalan

Editor's memo

With John Pittman's piece on the United Nations we complete our series countering the Foreign Policy Association's views on what world policies our nation should pursue.

As we said at the outset of the series, the FPA is an agency promoted by a conglomerate of the biggest interests in the country. Only the naive could believe their annual effort to "educate" the public is in the interest of pure learning. They are out to put across their viewpoint. They have millions of dollars to do so.

They set their machinery into motion many months ago. The parts included the United Press International, which reaches most of America's 1750 daily newspapers: they have their lines out to the nation's universities, public schools, churches, trade unions, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and virtually every other public organization you can think of.

And they present views inimical to the national welfare. A few examples in their series of discussions: they did *not* take a stand for peaceful co-existence with the socialist world. They did *not* cry hands off Latin America, or really give the low-down on why that continent is impoverished. They did *not* cry "End racial discrimination in the USA" but tried to say it is practiced all over the world so why all the fuss about it here. They did *not* say the Pentagon has no right to be in Vietnam or any other place outside our borders. These are just a few things they did not say.

Our series of articles, countering their orientation pieces, tried to persuade our readers that the nation's national interest was served by peace, by viable relations with the USSR and the socialist world, by getting our military and financial brigands out of Latin America, Africa, Asia and wherever else they may be, by ending racism worldwide as well as here.

Yes, we have a viewpoint too, that we are trying to promote — to expose the Big Lie, the product of monopoly capitalism and to promote the truth of life of the working class.

We consistently strive to persuade the people that the working-class is the primary force for man's advance, the motor-power for a future worth living.

For these reasons the Daily World, and the People's World are engaged in their continent-wide campaigns to strengthen their financial and organizational base. You have read of the Daily World's campaign for 6,500 new readers. You know of the People's World financial drive.

We urge our readers to respond, at their earliest, to these campaigns. This is the one way we can, fundamentally, counter the Foreign Policy Association out to capture America's mind.

Yours,

Joseph North

Editor, World Magazine

To lose pride and dignity

David Campbell

Tony Sabo, of Route 2, Morgantown, W. Va., 48, has an ulcer and heart trouble. He, his wife and two children live on $156 welfare monthly. He wrote the following article and read it before the state's lawmakers at a Poor People's dinner held in the capital, Charleston, during the present legislative session. The article originally appeared in The Charleston Gazette-Mail. We publish excerpts of this moving, first-person account of an American who is one of the millions on welfare. Mr. Sabo tells what happens in their lives and in their hearts. We invite our readers' comments.

The Editors

By TONY SABO

The day a person or family has to turn to the welfare department for assistance is the day he, or they, are told you are now a recipient of the Department of Public Assistance. What they fail to tell them is that they really became a victim and as long as they stay on welfare, there is nothing that they can do about it, except if they don't like what they are given in way of a grant or don't want to live and go by the department rules and so forth then they are free at any time to get off of welfare and fish for themselves.

So even after being told this if you are hard pressed enough to sign up on welfare you have no choice but to accept whatever you are handed but you still have hope that this won't last forever. You hope something has just got to happen or come along and you can drop this starve-to-death D.P.A. check and start to live like a human being once more.

You have one chance in a thousand that this will actually happen. Here are some of the reasons:

- poor education meaning from the fifth grade of grammar school down to people who can't even read or write their name;
- no skilled trade whatsoever, only coal mining and that's only a chance because a miner who goes back in the — 1930 or 1940 is not considered a qualified coal miner of today due to the fact that there has been too great of a change in the coal fields of today meaning all new and modern machines are being used today.
- age, a big percent of all men on welfare are considered too old for employment in most all industry because when a man reaches 40 years of age industry just doesn't want anything to do with him.
- physical fitness is a big and serious problem and some of the defects are deafness, blindness, hand, feet, legs and arms missing, broken backs or crippled, lung trouble such as asthma, silicosis, T.B. maybe even lung cancer, ulcer of the stomach, heart trouble, nerve trouble and so forth. So considering all of this is where I get my figure of one in a thousand.

So getting back to welfare, after a person gets their second or third check, it starts to dawn on them. Just how serious their plight really is and the full force and impact has really started to hit them, then and only then do they truly realize that they are trapped as much as a bear that has been caught in a steel trap by a hunter.

That's when they know they are truly a victim and not a recipient because at this time they are starting to notice that they are slowly but surely losing everything they used to have — such as their pride and honor and love and respect for others and also themselves and finally they come to the point where they don't care much if they live or die, because life in general takes on a new form.

It has but very little meaning to them and nothing to offer but a feeling of being unwanted and hated by all and a feeling of being heartbroken and guilty at the same time, a feeling of fear to approach any one friend because too many times you have been made to feel that you are not as good as they are or that you are dirty or dishonest and that you are nothing more than trash that should not be allowed to mingle with other people and that being on welfare you have no right as a citizen or even as a human being.

Eventually you actually start believing this after you sum up your home life as this — eating one and not more than two meals a day that varies from potatoes to beans to macaroni, back and forth and no meat most of the time.

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You watch your children run with a plate or bowl of beans and gobble it down like a starved animal. Most times they don't have any seasoning in them.

You watch and hear them cry for candy or cake or meat or something good that they see other children have and they don't understand why they can't have it too.

You see your child dirty and in rags 90 percent of the time without socks or shoes and maybe have only one slip or pair of panties and you and your wife have less than your child. Because you love them and will give all you got or can get to them and slight yourself which is what any real father or mother will do.

This is just some of it. Then you look at your home — if you can call it a home — the walls are dirty and need paint or paper, no curtains or the windows if you have windows with glass in them you're lucky. No rugs on the floor, just pieces of carpet that you managed to save from your old rugs. A coal stove you use to cook on and the fire box is burned out and the top has been warped so bad from the constant heat and the years it has been in use that you can hardly sit a pot on it to make coffee for fear it might upset.

If you happen to break a dish or cup its just gone for you. You have to burn them or go to some garbage dump and hope you can find some or even pots and pans or skillets and anything else you can use in your home, like curtains, windows, blinds, old brooms and mops, chairs or tables even if one leg is missing because maybe you can fix it.

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Then at Christmas time you really have problems because your children will hear others talk about what they are going to get in the way of toys, clothing, candy, nuts, cake, ice cream or how big of a tree they plan to have. Then your children will look up to you with tear-filled eyes and say, "Daddy or mommy are we going to get a tree or pretty dresses or candy and nuts" and you know down deep in your heart the answer is no, but how can you tell them that. Right then you don't have to be told you know that you and your family is nothing more than a victim and all because of the welfare system or 521.

Right then you may cuss and swear and wish everybody had to suffer as you are doing and your family and you just have to blame somebody for your plight. So who else by not really understanding the whole DPA system and how it actually works, you turn on the ones who are closest to you who are connected to the DPW meaning the poor case workers who has to shoulder all the blame. That is truly the DPA's by being so hard up and seeing your children suffer, you are blinded by rage and hate and blame all case workers for your plight to the point that they are the ones who are doing you dirty that they could treat you better and give you more to lve on.

This to me is not so because I believe that there may be a few that dislike poor people but there are the rest of them who are human beings just like a recipient, who have a heart and a true love and feeling for all the poor and most of all their children. But, I know that their hands are tied and can only do so much regardless of how they may feel because they are only a tool of the DPW.

The DPW gives the orders and applies the authority to their rules to be carried out to the letter, so the case worker is only carrying out orders that are given her by the DPA. She is no way responsible or to blame for the clients' plight.

In other words she is caught in the middle like it or not. Where the real fault and blame lies is in Charleston. Without our state body of our government, they are all solely to blame for all of the right and the wrong doings of our DPA as of today. The food stamp program to me is just another way of strangling the poor for you have to pay something like $56 cash for $86 worth of food stamps. Actually you are getting around $30 free. This may sound like a big deal but it has its faults because for the $56 cash you spend you are trading dollar for dollar for the first $56 of food stamps you receive and you cannot buy all the different kinds of merchandise that you need and have to have to run your home as it should be run so you see a dollar in food stamps does not carry the same value or buying power as a real dollar does and the outcome is you lose in an over-all figure, which is all a recipient can look forward to.

The only good thing I see in the whole DPA system is the medical program for the poor, because it really is of great value to all who share its help in all phases of medicine and hospital care.

You may think how can all of this be. Well, I'll try to tell you, and most of all I wish all of the gentlemen of the legislature here will make note of this. I don't know how well you are informed on welfare or its recipeints or how much you actually know or don't know about it. So in either case I will try to bring some of it to light for all of those who are concerned.

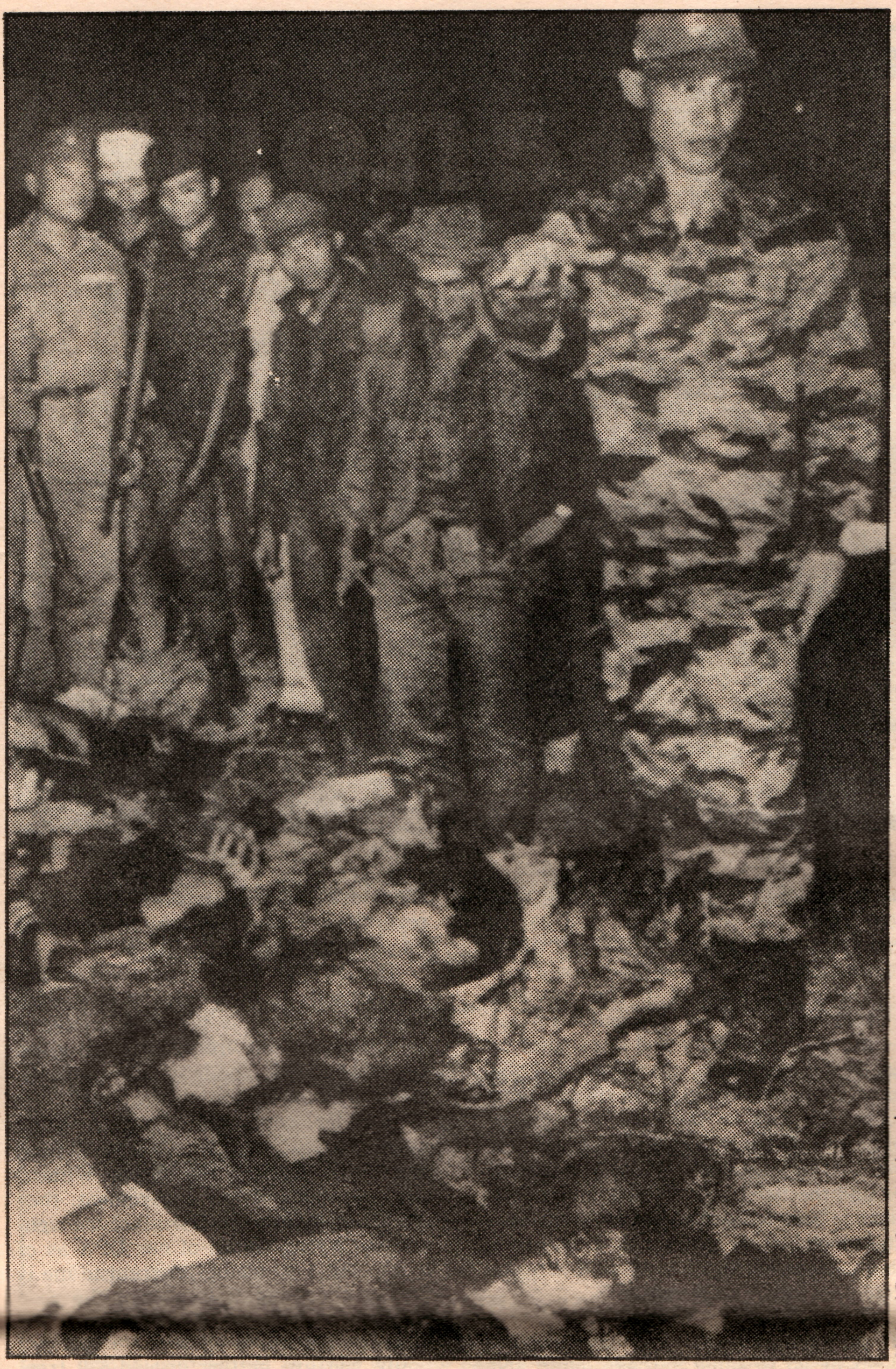
All welfare recipients are given 52 percent or less of need that is by all standards of living, 48 percent not enough because any and all human beings need 100 percent to live in a reasonable fashion. What I mean by saying 100 percent is all recipients should be given enough in their monthly checks to bring them up to decent standards and levels or given a decent job if they can work.

If this was done it would mean that welfare recipients would no longer be an eyesore to look at or a burden to the public because the recipeint could then [illegible] his family three good square meals [illegible] He also could buy his family de[illegible]hing and littel by little he could [illegible] his house furnishings back up to [illegible] degree of what is considered a [illegible]ent livable home of today.

military coups

military coups

military coups



Brig. Gen. Emilio Zerrudo and the Philippine Constabulary Rangers view the bodies of slain Huks after a clash between government soldiers and guerrillas in January 1969.

United Press International

By WILLIAM J. POMEROY

As the past decade ended, events in a number of developing countries have modified fears aroused by a seemingly endless series of "military takeovers" during the 1960s — in Indonesia, Ghana, Brazil, Congo, Nigeria, Dahomey, Sierra Leone, Bolivia, Argentina and elsewhere (over one-third of newly-independent African countries were affected). Suspicions had grown that the role of the army in the developing countries was a reactionary, counter-revolutionary, neo-colonial one. The obvious imperialist inspiration or connivance in many of the military ccups had underlaid those impressions.

The fears had reasonable basis. In all of the countries concerned, independence or national sovereignty had not embodied a social revolution in which the state and its power structure, including military and police agencies, had been thoroughly smashed and replaced. At the levels cf command in Africa the army in Commonwealth countries remained in the hands of Sandhurst-trained officers, old in the service, with French or Belgian military schools in the background of the officer elite elsewhere. In Latin America the U.S.-run command schools under the inter-American defense structure has shaped that continent's armies. From Asia as well a stream of officers has passed through the military brainwashing of Fort Bragg and Fort Leavenworth.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the army in most developing countries has been looked upon as a neo-colonial time bomb ready to explode in the face of serious movements or trends to bring drastic reforms or revolutionary change. The military coups of the 1960s overthrew governments that had adopted anti-imperialist policies or displaced political leaders whose corruption and failure to solve grave problems were about to produce an outburst of popular resentment. It was easy to conclude that there was a neo-colonial policy, emanating from imperialist capitals, for using "the army" at will to block genuine progress and independence.

By now this alarming pattern can be seen as but a temporary stage that crum-

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MAIL SLOT

Looking forward to your forthcoming issue on pollution, as Joe North promised several weeks ago. In addition to laying before us the many problems of pollution, I am hoping the World Magazine will help to answer such questions as?:

1. Who are the Great Polluters? What are they doing to us and our surroundings? What can be done to control them? How can this be done? By whom?

2. Why is stopping the Vietnam war (and other imperialist wars) so important to the fight against pollution? What about the use of pollutants in Vietnam as a war weapon (herbicides, pesticides, defoliants, other chemical and biological weapons)? What about reparations? What can be done to undo the damage the U.S. government is doing to the Vietnamese people, their food, water, soil — and future generations? . . .

3. Why should Marxists and other progressives be concerned with problems of air, water, soil, food, garbage, sewage and noise pollution? Are these diversionary issues, raised to distract us from the real struggles? Or are they real problems that cry out for a people's solution? Can the fight against pollution be a weapcn, joining the people together to make real gains for themselves and weaken the power of monopolies?

4. What is a working class approach to pollution? Who are the main victims of environmental destruction? Who are their enemies? . . .

5. What is meant by the balance of nature? Ecology? Environmental decay? How does it affect different segments of the population? Does it affect different sections of the population differently? . . . What about reclamation of waste, recycling of materials?

7. What is a socialist approach to the utilization of natural resources? How do the Soviets go about planning and coordinating the production, health, housing and recreation needs of the people with the rational use of their environment? . . .

8. Who should pay for cleaning up pollution in the U.S.? How can the people successfully prevent big business from increasing our taxes and prices to make the people pay for pollution control? How can we put real teeth in pollution control legislation?

There are no simple answers to these questions. They are complex and urgent. . . . That is why we are obligated to give them careful, serious consideration — to develop an analysis and plan for action — a genuine people's program against pollution . . .

It is possible, even probable, that the fight against pollution can develop along with the major struggles of the next decade — against war, repression, racism and exploitation. . . .

M.D.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

I am happy to report that Cooper Square's "Ten-year war on a few square blocks" has been won. My article in the November 29 World Magazine told of that community's fight to get humane urban renewal on Manhattan's lower east side.

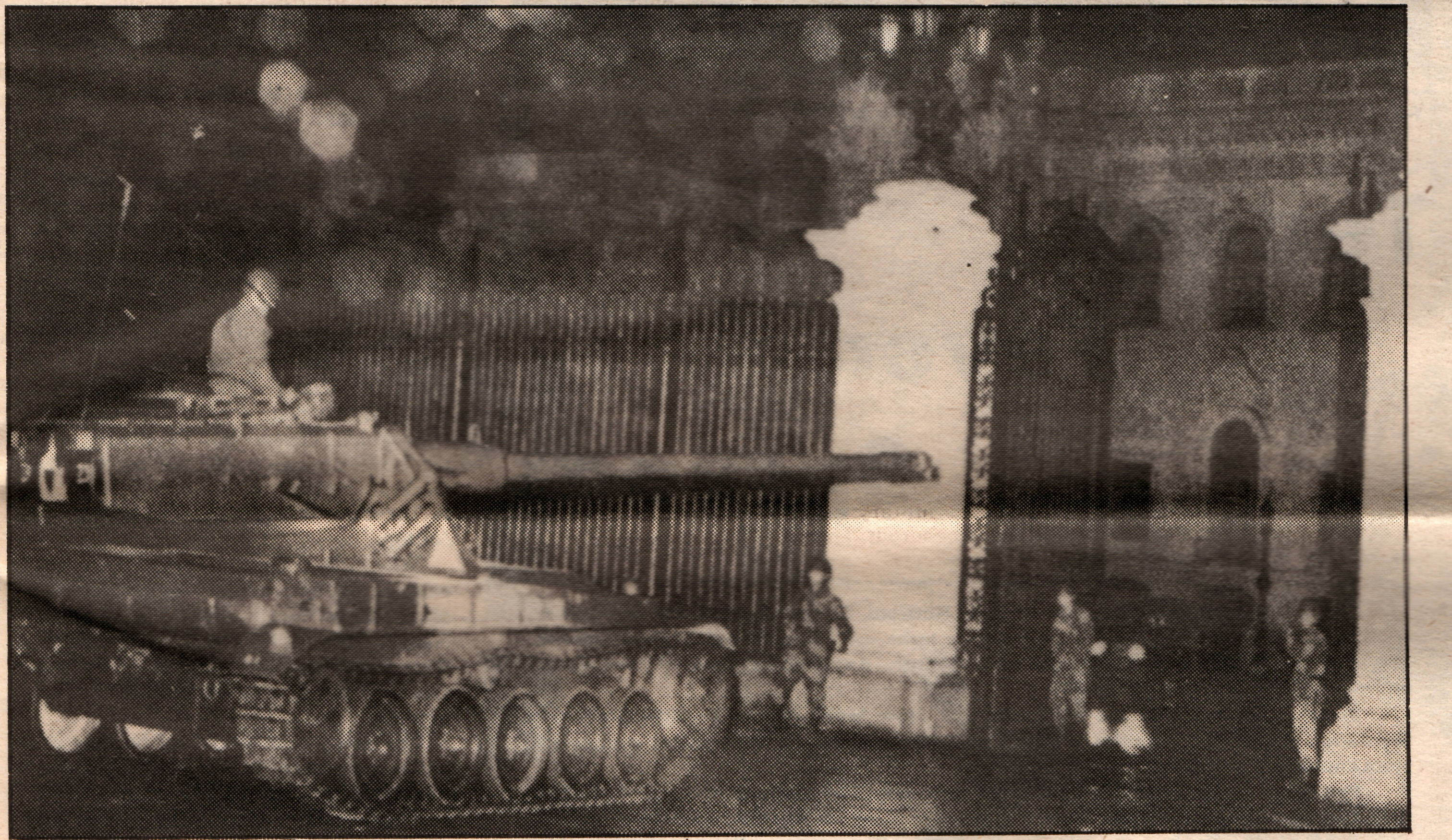
On Friday, February 13, the Board of Estimate voted to approve the Alternate Plan for Cooper Square, the one drawn up by neighborhood residents themselves. Much remains to be done, mainly watchdogging to see that the plan is carried out.

For instance, the plan would be effectively scuttled if the City raises the zoning limit in the area, thus escalating the price of land beyond its present level. The World will follow the progress of the Alternate Plan in its daily pages.

Mary Thomas
Daily World Staff

I was delighted to see the listings in the World Magazine of books on the Soviet Union and Latin America, etc. They are most helpful. I believe these titles could be included in the list: THEODORE DREISER AND THE SOVIET UNION (1927-1945): A First Hand Chronicle, by Ruth E. Kennell (cloth $7.50); A HISTORY OF CUBA AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, Volumes I and II, by Philip S. Foner (cloth, each $5.00). The three books are published by International Publishers in N.Y.

Isabelle Auerbach
New York


October 1968: Peruvian army tank and troops guard presidential palace in Lima after military coup which overthrew the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

United Press International

bles on the one hand under the inherent weaknesses of reactionary military regimes that are not firmly associated with political and social movements, and on the other hand under the pressures for radical measures to solve grave problems that rigid dictatorships cannot meet. Professional army officers, trained in a narrow field, as a rule not only lack the skills required in political and economic administration but their concepts of discipline and obedience make them poor instillers of mass enthusiasm for their policies, even when they are cloaked in the language of reform.

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The case of Ghana is instructive. There the military junta, faced with a deteriorating economy and growing unrest, has stepped into the wings. The emergency tour of western capitals by Dr. Busia as soon as he was put into the presidency in a carefully prepared election, to plead for leniency in debt repayments, indicated the straits into which the generals and colonels had led the country.

A similar stagnation in Indonesia has caused the military junta there to announce that elections and parliamentary rule will be restored in 1971.

Sierra Leone, to select one among many similar cases, offers an interesting study in the problems of the military dictatorship in developing countries. In March 1967 the neo-colonial regime of Sir Albert Margai lost out by a big majority in an election to the All People's Congress of Siaka Stevens.

By previous arrangement for such an eventuality, the army under Brigadier Lansana, a Margai man, seized power. Lansana, an easily exposed figure, lasted one day and was replaced by a junta headed by the Sandhurst-trained Lt. Col. Juxon-Smith, which took the more clever line of "national reformation" to soothe an aroused population.

Although it stayed in power for 13 months the junta failed to win popular trust. In April 1968 soldiers of the army overthrew the colonels' junta and placed leadership in the hands of junior officers who immediately restored civilian rule with Siaka Stevens as prime minister.

Underlying the Sierra Leone crisis has been an extreme indebtedness to U.S., British and West German bankers, repayment of which absorbed 22 percent of the country's revenues for 1967-68 and will increase in coming years. The military junta's role was to force the costs of this on to the people through heavy taxation and cutting of expenditure on government services. Stevens struggled for a time with the same austerity, but in December 1969 his government moved to solve the problem by taking over 51 percent of the shares of the foreign-owned (British, American, Swiss) mining companies that dominate Sierra Leone's economy. Military rule did not hold intact the imperialist stake in this African country.

This "'erosion' of military dictatorships" in Africa, as it has been called by Dr. Georgi Mirsky of the USSR's Institute of World Economics and International Relations, has taken a more ominous twist for imperialism in Latin America, where a military junta headed by General Juan Velasco that seized power in Peru in October 1968 has begun a drastic nationalization of American oil companies and agricultural estates.

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Peru is burdened with a crippling foreign debt of over $800 million, mostly to the U.S., which is approximately the same sum that General Velasco's regime claims is owed in evaded revenues by the oil companies. The Peruvian generals, once thought to be in the vest pocket of the Pentagon, are being tentatively imitated by the new military rulers in Bolivia who had cooperated with the CIA in suppressing the guerrilla force of Che Guevara and who in December 1969 undertook to nationalize a subsidiary of U.S. Gulf Oil.

The army in developing countries, whatever the ties of imperialism with its officer cadre, has thus proved to be of limited effect and reliability in the long run, particularly as the critical burden of debt imposed by imperialist financial policies demands increasingly drastic measures to overcome.

It needs to be kept in mind that the situation in these armies is rather different from that of the military establishment in the rigid class structure of advanced western countries. The men who wear army uniforms in the developing countries have only the thin cloth between them and their social origins, and the officer cadre spans the range of landlord, bourgeois and petty bourgeois groups.

An examination will show that these armies, as national factors, are closely interwoven with both old and emerging forces, and that the military regimes themselves are marked by internal struggles that follow the pattern of contradictions in their societies as a whole, especially as emerging class forces, of either a bourgeois or working class character, become better organized and more solidified.

As long ago as the early 1950s, when the Huk armed liberation struggle was at its peak in the Phillipines and seemed to many to have possibilities of winning, a number of middle grade officers in the Philippine army — captains, majors and colonels — began to establish their links with the Huks for a change over. In recent years, as nationalist sentiment has grown and has been echoed in leading political quarters (a product of the neocolonial economic straitjacket), the chain reaction has unavoidably been felt in ranking army circles. A feature of this has been increasing friction between the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group in the islands and some Filipino military leaders, who have called for the removal of the JUSMAG entirely.

Three revolutionary change-overs that erupted in the northeastern corner of Africa during 1969 have given fresh insight into the behavior of the army in developing countries. Army officers played a leading role in each of them, and all struck severe blows at imperialist positions. These were the coup in Sudan on May 25, the dramatic revolutionary change in Libya on September 1 that has forced the evacuation of major American and British military bases, and the coup in Somalia on October 21.

The leading army elements involved in each of these cases, who were mostly from among the younger officers of the rank of colonel and lower, were connected with broad alliances of nationalist groups and popular organizations, and the regimes established were equally broad and not of the narrow military junta type. All have adopted friendly relations with socialist countries.

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In Libya the group of "Free Officers" headed by a 27-year old colonel, Mu'ammar Al-Khadafy, created a Revolutionary Command Council and set up a new cabinet composed mainly of nationalist democrats. It adopted a constitution in which Article VI declares an intention to work toward building socialism and to remove all exploitation. The contradictions that had existed in the army under the deposed King Idris were shown by the arrest and removal of the former commander-in-chief, Major-General Sunassi. The struggle in the army continued after the coup, when two army officers who had not been in the original "Free Officers" group were appointed to the new cabinet in the defense and interior posts (Adam Al Hawaz and Moussa Ahmed) but were arrested on December 6 for plotting a counter coup with American military and business interests in Libya. Said the official statement on their arrest: "They tried to deceive us into thinking they believed in the revolution's principles of socialism and unity ....They tried to conspire and to overthrow the regime for personal interests, and consequently were thrown into the laps of old and new colonialism."

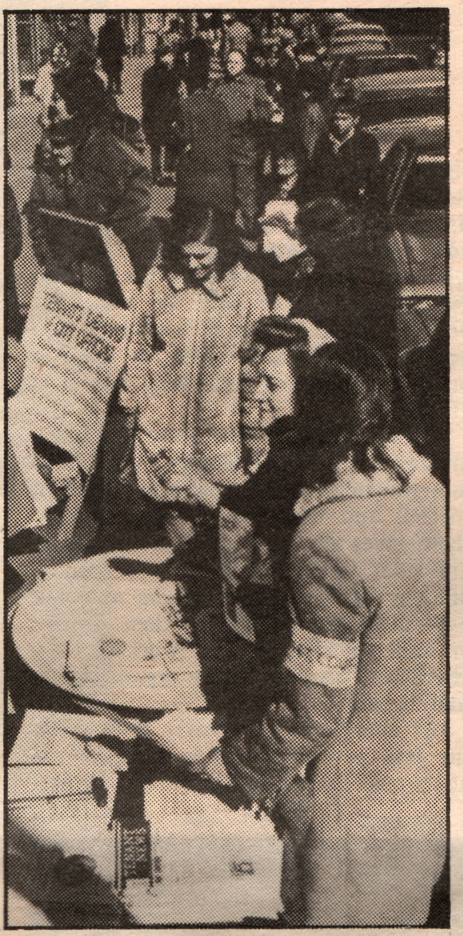
The coup in Somalia established a democratic republic headed by a Supreme Revolutionary Council that included 25 army and police officers.

A common feature of these three army-headed coups is the apparent awareness that the military alone cannot achieve the declared aims of revolutionary change, and the tendency to build mass support for the new regimes. In this, the example of the United Arab Republic has undoubtedly been studied, where necessity has forced the original "Free Officers" regime of Nasser to create a mass party, the Arab Socialist Union, to realize its declared aims, and to purge the army of right-wing forces led by Air Marshall Amer.

It can be concluded that an army that intervenes in the crises of developing countries can only perform a progressive role if it helps to create or to further a strong political organization or party that sets about to mobilize and to educate the masses around a definite ideology. In such a perspective, the limitations of a military regime would be recognized and the army officers would accept the need of either merging themselves with the political movement or permitting it an unhampered independent development. To ban it or to look upon it as a rival in leadership of the people would be either to throw the country's development backward or to divert it into a course that would be aiding both external and internal enemies. History, both past and recent, proves that a mass movement and organization with an ideological basis is far sounder and more superior in projecting and realizing a program of national goals than a "guardianship" by army officers over a country's interests.

CORRECTION

Helen Lima's story (March 7) titled A Giant Strike in Charleston, erroneously referred to Mrs. Doris Turner as vice-president of the Charleston Hospital Workers. Mrs. Turner is the vice-president of the parent body, Drug and Hospital Union Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.



February 28: 35th St. and Broadway

Stop Evictions!

March 7: 85th St. and East End Ave.

Photos by World Magazine

Tenant Fever Spreads

Last year three cities, Miami, Boston and Hartford, Connecticut, passed rent-limiting laws. Miami's was ruled unconstitutional on a technicality and should be re-introduced. The town has the lowest vacancy rate in the country, and tenants, especially the elderly on fixed incomes, are getting fleeced.

Boston's law inspired the Massachusetts State legislature to consider statewide legislation to enable other cities to adopt their own rent control. Connecticut already has state enabling legislation.

San Francisco tenants have tried to get rent control by referendum and the struggle is continuing there and in the California legislature. Even Los Angeles, once full of vacancy signs, is beginning to feel the housing pinch. The vacancy rate there is down to two percent.

New Jersey tenants are beginning to get organized. Some demand rent control. Others are satisfied to sign building by building agreements with landlords so far, but may find they will need a rent·law, too, if the landlords back out. Cities like Newark and Jersey City could certainly benefit from rent controls. In Passaic, a city of 58,000, violence erupted last year in reaction to the rent-gouging of Puerto Rican families and the heartless eviction of one family with eleven children.

Tenants in Chicago and Detroit have relied on tenant union contracts with landlords so far. However, as the housing crunch tightens, they too may find rent control a more unifying demand and one that, when it is won, is easier to enforce than contracts.

Twenty-million families pay rent for their homes or apartments across the United States. If tenant fever continues to spread, the impact on housing could be enormous.

By MARY THOMAS

Mrs. Bessie Brown lives in a run-down six-family dwelling on Chicago's South Side and pays rent to a landlord who lives in a well-kept suburban house. She had trouble with her kitchen faucet last month. That, plus the leak in the bathroom and the broken window in the bedroom, made her forget her usual reluctance to call the landlord. She finally called him and poured out her complaints.

His answer? "You're a trouble-maker, Mrs. Brown. Next month your rent is double and you can just take your kids and move out." And so Mrs. Brown will have to forget about the faucet and the leak and the window — or move.

Eight-hundred miles away in New York City, Mrs. Bertha Schott has similar problems. She, too, hates to call the landlord and listen to his verbal abuse. But she does it anyway. It usually takes a few phone calls until she finds him in.

But there the similarity ends. When her landlord tells her to move, she just ignores him and presses her complaints.

What's the difference? Both live in large cities with serious housing shortage — no place to move. (New York has a vacancy rate of less than one percent, probably the lowest in its history. Chicago's vacancy rate is a little higher — slightly more than one percent, according to government officials.)

Both live in cities where most people rent instead of owning their own homes. They are two out of 20 million rent-paying families in the country.

The difference, however, for these two tenants, lies in rent control which covers most (two-thirds) of the rental housing in New York City.

New York, like other major cities, got rent control during World War II when inflation and a halt in housing construction caused a nationwide emergency. Following the war, rent control was lifted, city by city, beginning with Houston in 1949 and winding up with Philadelphia in 1956. Only New York City remained under control. Chicago lost rent control in 1953.

Landlords in New York like to point to rent control as a "wartime" measure that has outlived its usefulness. That's not how New York's 1,600,000 tenants see it.

The war ended in 1945 but the housing crisis didn't. Land is expensive; housing costs are high; the average man finds it hard to pay the rent on anything that doesn't have some kind of government aid.

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Even with rent control, rents have gone up in New York — more than 100 percent since 1943. But, tenants say, it would have been much worse without the rent law. And the law has helped tenants resist eviction by landlords who want to get rid of tenants who complain about lack of repairs. Like Mrs. Schott.

Here's how rent control works. When Mrs. Schott finished listening to her landlord's excuses, she called a meeting of the tenants committee in her building. It's part of a local tenant council which, in turn, is affiliated to the citywide Metropolitan (Met) Council on Housing.

The whole building then filed a "multiple" complaint — a request for rent decrease because of decreased services. Then she and the other tenants each filed an individual application for a rent reduction. They did other things too, because the Rent Office is very landlord-oriented and does not enforce the law adequately — or quickly. Once, when the situation really got serious — no heat for two weeks — they picketed the landlord and held a short rent strike which got the heat back on.

But whatever they do, Mrs. Schott and her neighbors cannot be evicted for fighting the landlord. And their rent does not go up except for certain specific reasons (new kitchen appliances, new wiring, "hardship" increases when the landlord isn't making enough money, among others). That is not to say, of course, that rent control is perfect.

To quote one New York tenant leader, Jane Benedict, rent control is "an umbrella — a leaky one — but it's some kind of protection against greedy landlords. And we're going to fight like hell to keep it and make it stronger and extend it to all rental housing in the city."

Rent control now covers 1,200,000 New York housing units, most of the housing built before 1947. The apartments built after 1947 are either under the Rent Stabilization Law passed last year or under no law at all. Tenant groups oppose rent stabilization because it turns enforcement over to the landlords. "It's like asking the Syndicate to police itself," says Miss Benedict.

Rent control has become a big issue this spring because the law expires at the end of March and must be renewed for controls to continue. On one side are the tenants who want continuation and strengthening of the law and its extension to cover all rental housing.

On the other side are the landlords and City officials who, Met Council says, want to dump rent control. The Met Council's publication, TENANT NEWS says, "the mob is out to get us and the fix is in. The mob is the Landlords of New York City. And the fix is a five-stage plan leading up to killing rent control and raising our rents."

The first stage is a wide landlord inspired publicity campaign about the "thousands" of apartments which landlords and City officials claim were abandoned because the rents were too low.

The next four stages are a series of studies, costing the city well over a million dollars. One is by a Rutgers University professor, George Sternlieb, who has already shown sympathy with the slumlords of Newark. The report is not yet public. Another is by the dean of the New York University Law School, Robert McKay, and a committee composed of other pro-real estate persons. The report recommends big rent increases.

Just released to City officials, but not to the public, is a report by the RAND Corporation, already notorious for its war research. Rumors are that it, too, recommends rent increases. The fifth stage is an interdepartment memorandum which discloses that housing officials are studying 35 changes in the rent law — 33 to benefit the landlords and 2 for the tenants.

Mayor John Lindsay has already asked that the law be extended beyond March 31 "as is" until June. He intends to propose "modifications" in June or July when all the reports are in. Met Council thinks that the modifications will include big rent increases, weakening amendments to the law, and, possibly, an attempt to turn rent control into "rent stabilization" with the landlords doing the enforcement.

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Meanwhile rent control fever is spreading to other cities, a fact which worries the bourgeoisie. The worst enemies of the working class are fighting against rent control. Last month Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney called rent control "absolutely ridiculous." He condemned New York City's law, weak as it is, and said it should be ended.

Barron's, the weekly mouthpiece of big business, ran a big scare article in December titled "Rent Control Blight, It Is Threatening to Spread Throughout the Nation."

Why are they so worried? Is rent control really socialism as its enemies often charge? Not by a long shot. But rent control does make life for the tenant a little more bearable — and not so expensive — under private ownership of rental property.

The solution to what has become one of the permanent crises of capitalism — the lack of enough good housing — is lots of government construction at low and moderate rents. Some of the tenant groups are realizing this. The Metropolitan Council on Housing, for instance, calls for public ownership and tenant control of all rental housing. It says that private capital has failed and the problem should be turned over to government.

But right now the council is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with basic and immediate demands — strong rent control on all rental housing in New York; city takeover of neglected and abandoned buildings; no more evictions or demolitions during the housing shortage.

"We're aiming for big turnouts at City Hall at the hearings which will be held in March and probably in June," Miss Benedict told the World Magazine. "And we will hold more outdoor rallies like the one outside Macy's last month, and indoor meetings and collect petitions and do everything possible to counteract the propaganda of the landlord-dominated media. That will go on for the next few months. But we're also beginning to talk about and plan for rent strikes. Tenants are certainly not going to take the 50 percent increases that the landlords and the city are talking about without fighting back."

And Mrs. Bertha Schott couldn't agree more. She's already wearing a "less rent, more control" button and carrying around one of Met Council's shopping bags which advertise rent control. After all, if she doesn't do this, she won't have enough money to buy anything to fill up that shopping bag, will she?

nomist carves up the nign Mr. Moynihan

customary mass slanders of black people for illegitimacy, quote — "social pathology," crime and arson. He engages in name calling against the black liberation movement. He ends with recommendations for "benign neglect," for — quote — "research on crime" — and finally, for Nixon to build up a black Ambassador as the leader of a black "silent majority."

Moynihan's economic claims provide the foundation for his argument that the material problems of black people are essentially solved, and hence can be safely ignored. And also for the implication that there is no justification for what he regards as the outrageous behavior of black people, and every justification for a tough Administration policy towards them.

So I will discuss his economic claims. Let me bring up to date the key figures on the relative economic status of black people, which Moynihan avoids. The median income of Negro households — families plus single individuals — in 1968 was only 57 percent of that of white households.

STATISTICAL SWINDLES

The median income of black families of two or more was 60 percent of that of whites, up from 57 percent in 1945, at the end of World War II, and 57 percent in 1952, at the peak of the Korean War. Black families have gained 3 percentage points. in 23 years and three wars, or at a rate that would bring equality by the year 2,275 — in over three centuries.

And that slight gain was won not by the benign neglect — or benign action — of the Government, but by the struggles of black people themselves, aided by their allies among white people, and by the influence of world movements against racism and imperialism.

For reasons which I will not repeat now, the difference in real efective income between white and black households is more than the simple statistical gap of the black household having only 57 percent of the average white household's income.

Moynihan attempts to get around this basic fact with a number of statistical swindles. Let's focus on the one he emphasizes most:

"Young Negro families are achieving income parity with young white families. Outside the South, young husband-wife black families have 99 percent of the income of whites! Thus, it may be that this ancient gap is finally closing."

This figure is incredibly misleading, and deliberately so, as we shall see. It was almost as misleading as another, even more dramatic figure, which Moynihan might just as well have used — to wit:

In 1968, throughout the United States, black females aged 14 and 15 with income received 9 percent more, on the average, than white females aged 14 and 15 with income! (Source: Census Bureau, Consumer Income Report, Income in 1968 of Families and Persons in the U.S.

What does this really prove. It really proves that a substantial number of school-age black girls are forced to work significant periods of time — especially but not exclusively in parts of the South where black schools are still closed down periodically so the children can do field work.

Now let me turn to Moynihan's 99 percent figure for husband-wife black families outside the South. This refers to families in which the husband is between 14 and 24 years old. The Census published national figures for such families, showing black families in the category receiving 88 percent of the income of white families. The figure for families outside the South was especially prepared for Mr. Moynihan.

Now, let's see all the things wrong with Moynihan's figure.

1. Why leave out the South, where more than half of the blacks still live? Obviously, just to sweeten the dish artificially.

2. Only 5 percent of blacks in the 14-24 year age group are part of husband-wife families in the North. The statistic, therefore, has no representative value so far as the economic status of black youth.

3. The Census counts as a family only those couples who have their own apartment or private house. A couple doubling up with parents or other relatives is not regarded as a family. The proportion of young black couples forced to double up with relatives is three times as great as the corresponding proportion of young white couples. The ones regarded as families are the better off ones, who have made it enough economically to set up their own apartments despite the special obstacles facing black people.

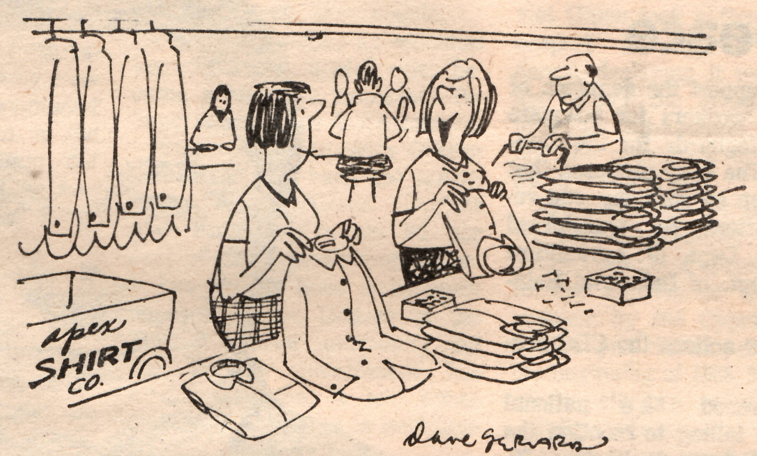
4. The Census excludes from income gifts, money borrowed, inheritances, etc. Nowadays a substantial proportion of young white couples are students, who depend for finances in whole or in part on support by parents, government guaranteed bank loans, and scholarship contributions to tuition. These young couples, who are really much better off than young working couples, appear in the statistics to have little or no income.

There are relatively fewer black students who can afford to set up households as married couples depending on such aid. On the other hand, welfare payments, which are received in disproportionate amount by black people because of their more frequent poverty, are included in income by the Census Bureau. Of course, this applies relatively little to young husband-wife couples.

5. Among white young couples the majority of the wives do not work, but among the young black couples the majority of the wives do work. Thus, the closer approach to income equality was achieved in part by two people working instead of one, with the difference in income per worker considerably more.

6. The white families include most Puerto Rican and Chicano families, and these national groups tend to marry young. They are victims of discrimination like black people, so their statistical inclusion with whites cuts down the real difference.

7. The relative handful of black youth able to set up housekeeping as married couples are almost always those able to get regular, full-time jobs. Outside the South, it has long been true that starting wages for blacks are not very much lower than average starting wages for white workers. However, it has been and continues to be true that whites get promotions much more rapidly, while the majority of black workers are stuck forever at or near their starting point. Thus, a lower differential in income at younger ages does not establish anything about the time trend in the racial differential as a whole.



"I just put a pin in a place where nobody will ever think of looking for one!"

Wall Street Journal

Editorial

Heroes: nurses, clerks, munimen

The settlement of the San Francisco city workers strike will, no doubt, be hotly debated in the months ahead. It deserves to be. Hard as it may be, and as tortuous as the arguments will have to become, the men who sat up in a hotel room and bargained with the livelihood of the city's 14,000 public workers will try and justify what they came up with; what they presented to the strikers offering them little choice but to accept.

But they will be hard pressed to demonstrate that had the labor movement in the city hung tough and risked the political entanglements entwining unions and the city administration, the workers could not have done more than hold their own; that they could not have made considerably more headway in the struggle to fend off the cruel effects of inflation.

It can be argued, quite persuasively, that one of the reasons the city workers' demands could be dealt with in the manner they were is because the municipal work force is made up, in the main, of newly organized, and, up to now, quite powerless workers, in the main black, brown, Asian and women workers.

But the handful of local unions whose members went on strike have demonstrated something to the city and to the nation — a lesson that could not possibly be lost on other workers and other city administrations. They stood together in a show of rare labor solidarity in these times. The beauty of last week's events in the city was to be found in the solidarity with the strikers shown by other non-striking city employees — the teachers, bus and streetcar drivers, etc. They stood solidly behind their fellow unionists. They too are largely made up of black, brown, Asian and women workers.

There is one matter that must be taken up and exposed by the labor movement and progressives before there are any other labor confrontations like this one. The mayor and city officials were quite successful in promoting the demogogy that pay increases for city workers had, of necessity, to come out of the pockets of the city's small property owners. It was the old divide and rule game and to a large extent it worked.

No doubt Mayor Joseph Alioto and Board of Supervisors Chairman Diane Feinstein and all the little supervisors will now move to increase the tax bill on the apartment and homeowners. The morning after the strike ended, the daily newspapers were already giving out the dollars and cents cost to the individual taxpayer.

The small and medium taxpayers will foot the bill for the strike settlement for one reason — and one reason only: the political leaders of the city will decide so.

The mayor and the supervisors could just as easily do what ought to be done: force the major corporations that are located in this city, the major tourist hotels and the downtown business to cough up a fair share of the city's tax revenue. The reason they don't was illustrated by the manner in which the settlement was arrived at. Before the Mayor and Supervisor Peter Tamaras agreed to the package they checked with the Chamber of Commerce.

The people of San Francisco—the working people and the small property owners (often the same people —could, if they were together, force a readjustment of the city's tax policies and get a bigger share from downtown. But they won't do it as long as the Chamber is able to blackmail the city once a year into trying to hold wages down. It won't happen with labor leaders, politicians and businessmen sitting in the same room and, together, putting the blue pencil to the city workers' demands.

Remember, in San Francisco, there are corporation executives whose annual personal salary is larger than the difference between the total of what the workers asked for and what they got. No one should forget.

From the staff

Thinking about Ted Gold

SAN FRANCISCO

Even in the midst of the tragedy of the New York bombings there is one perverse satisfaction. It is the spectacle of panic ridden corporation executives rushing around pleading with the bombers. The Wall Street Journal March 13 quoted an IBM executive as whining, "a corporation can't establish foreign policy," and an official of American Metal Climax Inc. said, "There is no reason to bomb us. We don't have any defense contracts."

But let's not be fooled. The most class conscious of the corporate elite know the bombings are a small price for them to pay in their drive to clamp a total repression on the country and isolate and destroy the left.

Our anger at the bombers for doing this service for Attorney General Mitchell and the mad dog police should be tempered with tears.

Tears that some of the most dedicated young people to come out of the movement have reached such a point of frustration they are destroying themselves.

Take a guy like Ted Gold, the leader of the Columbia strike in '68 who was blown up in the Greenwich Village townhouse last week. When he was at Columbia he was part of the Praxis Axis, the faction of SDS that believed in "base building,"

Gold went to Cuba, and met with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam as part of an SDS delegation.

The point of course is not the slanders of the pig press that the bombers were told to bomb by the NLF or the Cubans. Quite the contrary. Time and again the NLF has told new leftists of the necessity of a broadly based movement,

But you have to be pretty insensitive not to come away from a meeting with Cubans, Vietnamese or other people fighting U.S. imperialism frustrated and guilty that we here in the belly of the beast have not been able to do more to stop the murder.

It doesn't convince people to point to the achievements of the anti-war movement, real as they are. And it is not always enough to see the bombings as only the work of police agents and their dupes, real as the role of police agents is in provoking people to terrorism.

We are dealing with a political problem that may get worse before it gets better. We are paying the price for the loss of contact with our history and with Marxism.

Over 60 years ago the socialist movement fought the battle against isolated terrorism and won.

Beyond this, at the heart of the go-it-alone desperation is this point lost: the imperialism we seek to destroy depends on the exploitation of working people here.

It is hard for students to see that. Harder still since the ruling class spends billions to obscure it.

But they won't see that if Marxists write them off, and point to their mistakes as proof it is not worth the effort to relate to the new left, to teach it, and to learn from it. **—BOB KAUFMAN**

CDC confronted by array of issues

Convention hits at repression; demands job conversion to peace

By **SAM KUSHNER**

FRESNO — The California Democratic Council at its recent convention here condemned the trial of the "Chicago 8" as a "violation of our constitutional rights by the (Nixon) administration" as well as an attempt by it "to exert political power through the use of criminal prosecutions."

At the March 6, 7 and 8 convention the delegates declared the defendants had to defend themselves in a case "founded on little or no evidence." Also condemned was the binding and gagging of Black Panther party leader Bobby Seale in the courtroom, the denial of bail and "prejudiced rulings from the bench and outrageous statements by the prosecution."

Also the 700 delegates at the CDC convention called for the repeal of the Tonkin Bay Resolution. The convention urged ending all support to South Vietnam's "undemocratic and unrepresentative Thieu regime . . . announce an immediate cease fire and proceed with an immediate, orderly withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Vietnam and southeast Asia."

OUT OF LAOS

Reflecting the concern of the delegates about the revelations of U.S. involvement in Laos was the call to "stop B-52 raids on Laos and refrain from further military and paramilitary involvement in the affairs of that country."

Restating its opposition to Phase I of the Safeguard Antiballistic Missile the CDC called on the U.S. Senate to refuse the Administration's request to to extend the ABM complex.

Instead the administration was called upon "to do everything in its power to arrive at a solid agreement with the USSR at the Vienna parley for the prevention of deployment of multiple independently targeted reentry vehicle (MIRV) system."

Some delegates proposed condemnation of the actions of Superior Court Judge Gerald Chargin but not to urge his removal from office. The convention, which characterized the judge's remarks to a young Mexican-American as "racist in nature," demanded his removal from the bench and called upon all CDC endorsed candidates to "t. public positions" for his ouster.

JESSE UNRUH
CDC choice for Governor

It took united action of the Brown, Black and Labor caucuses to get affirmative convention action on a resolution "to support only those candidates" who back the struggle of the farm workers.

After an initial failure Saturday, another attempt was made the next day.

With the full backing of these groups and with the agreement of the convention leaders the issue was once again brought to the floor Sunday as a special order of business. It was presented by ILWU official Paul Perlin. On this second try the convention overwhelmingly backed the proposition.

FOR PESTICIDE BAN

The state Attorney General was urged by the convention "to seek a restraining order against the growers' indiscriminate use of pesticides that constitute a serious health hazard to persons exposed to these 'economic poisons'." The CDC backed the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's actions "to control and eliminate the continued use of deadly pesticides."

Legislators and the state and federal officials were called upon to support the demands of the farm workers for adequate health safeguards for the campesinos. The body proposed that jurisdiction on spraying and related matters be transferred from the Dept. of Agriculture to the Dept. of Industrial Relations.

In other actions the CDC convention:

- Condemned the national party for failing to mention the war in Vietnam in its Dec. 30, 1969 statement which stressed economic policies and crime.
- Called for Senate rejection of the nomination to the Supreme Court of G. Harrold Carswell.
- Reaffirmed its support of the table grape boycott and called for congressional passage of HR 14640, which would prevent the Dept. of Defense from purchasing California table grapes.
- Called for support of legislation to make Jan. 15 a national holiday "in the name of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr."
- Supported the concept of "Economic Conversion GI Bill" which would help to redirect the economy of California along socially useful lines.

A million jobs — 15% of the state's industries — are directly engaged in aerospace and defense work and these sustain about a million more jobs.

- After considerable debate and by a split vote, it opposed the California Water Plan "in its present form" and also opposed construction of the peripheral canal. The ecology of many northern parts of the state would be changed if the project is carried to completion, it was argued.
- Endorsed the California Teachers Assn.'s initiative on property taxes and school support. It is Prop. 8, viewed as "the only immediate possibility of property tax relief and adequate aid for impoverished schools."
- Called for an end to repressive legislation. Specifically cited were the so-called Anti-Riot Act, which abridges the constitutional right of persons to travel freely within their own country and to discuss freely their personal beliefs"; HR 14-864 (Industrial Security Bill) recently passed by the House, that allows "punishment through restrictions of employment by both government and private agencies without legal proof of criminal behavior," and opposed continuation of the House Internal Security Committee, formerly known as HUAC.
- Was highly critical of the "gerrymandering practices" which have deprived Mexican Americans and other minorities of fair political representation.

GEORGE BROWN, Jr., 29th District Congressman, won overwhelming backing at Fresno, for U.S. Senator. His consistent liberal, anti-war stance overshadowed the bid of Congressman Tunney, who has failed to support the farm workers' grape boycott.

Urged "a rapid reduction by one half in military expenditures and the application of these savings to domestic priorities."

The labor panel took a number of actions later endorsed by the convention. About 100 trade unionists attended.

- Opposition to compulsory arbitration of labor disputes such as that affecting the railroad workers.
- A call for extension of the National Labor Relations Act, "to cover a wide range of service workers, public employees, workers in non-profit institutions, including hospitals, and all other groups not presently covered.
- Backing for the concept of a guaranteed annual wage of at least $3,600 for each family of four.
- Full support of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike-lockout now in its third year. CDCers were urged to support the boycott of advertisers in the scab produced paper.
- Urging promotion "of many qualified young men and women to positions of responsibility and leadership" in the labor movement. Special attention should be paid to the problems of young workers "to guarantee that the gap in leadership between young and old be rapidly overcome."
- "Condemning the brutal and unprovoked beatings and murders and the maiming and brutalizing of militant black and brown youth in many parts of our country"

PANTHERS ATTACKED

It pinpointed "the coldblooded murder of 26 young leaders of the Black Panthers."

- Criticism of the Nixon Administration's proposal that building trades contracts be approved without membership ratification. The convention noted that AFL-CIO President George Meany has officially spoken in undemocratic policy. It called support of such a disgraceful for rejection of such "undemocratic restrictions" on a section of organized labor.

The labor panel also expressed its view on organized labor's relation to world events. This was included in an omnibus statement, which was also endorsed by the convention. It declared:

"We believe that labor will fulfill its destiny to the extent that it tackles the great social and economic problems of our time . . . We call for reordering of national priorities which would pour billions into the fight to clean and purify our air, soil and water . . .call for a planned coordinated shift to expand peacetime production to fulfill countless unmet needs of the American people.

"We want to deal with the labor movements of all countries of the world as friends and equals, not as agents and pawns of the military-industrial complex."

Among founders of People's World

Betty Gannett—her life for the working class

By **MADELINE PROVINZANO**

NEW YORK — In a hall filled to overflowing, more than 500 coworkers, friends and relatives gathered March 9 to honor Betty Gannett, member of the national committee of the Communist party, who died here last March 4.

The services were held at the Park West Memorial Chapel on West 78th street and were presided over by Hyman Lumer, the party's national education director.

In speeches and wires received from all parts of the country and abroad, Betty Gannett's service to the cause of the working class was recalled and condolences sent to her husband, James Tormey, and her immediate family.

From the time she joined the Young Communist Leage at 18, more than 45 years ago, her organizational and theoretical leadership was outstanding. She led in the founding of the Western Worker, then the People's World, and in the building of a democratic coalition in the fight against fascism and for a democratic Spain, and later in the building of the CIO and in the fight against McCarthyism of the 1950s.

BETTY GANNETT
45 years of leadership.

FOREMOST THEORETICIAN

Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist party, said in his speech at the services that Betty Gannett was "a model Communist," whose zeal and early determination to master Marxism-Leninism led her to become one of the party's foremost theoreticians as editor of the party's journal Political Affairs, and leader in the fight against revisionism, anarchism and other anti-working class ideologies.

Her close ties with her "brothers and sisters" in the union movement were recalled by Esther Carroll, member of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union and a leader of its rank and file movement.

"We will fight to get rid of a system that squanders money to persecute the Black Panthers and people like Betty," she said, "but does not have money for research to cure humanity's ills."

Especially stirring — and never before publicly reported — was the reference by several speakers to Betty Gannett's aid in Germany in the 1930s to the anti-Hitler underground.

"Her activity helped save thousands of lives," Winston said.

"Loyal to her class, loyal to communism," said Winston, "Betty Gannett gave a beautiful sample of how a Communist must work.

"In her lifetime, 160 million people came to socialism in 1917, today there are one billion under socialism. Betty would want the struggle to be quickened and so we must quicken the pace."

Minorities challenge racist construction industry

Construction plans: pro & con

By JUAN LOPEZ

SAN FRANCISCO — From Los Angeles to San Francisco to Seattle, across to Boston and down to Atlanta, politicians, contractors, union officials, and community leaders are haggling and wrangling about the "Philadelphia" and "Chicago" plans.

They are faced with mounting pressure from the third world community, which is demanding a meaningful affirmative action program for hiring minority people into the higher paid construction trades.

In addition, they are under threat from the Nixon Administration, which intends to impose a Philadelphia-type plan on 19 major cities unless the minority community, the trade unions, and the construction industry come to terms on some kind of local agreement.

Although the government has chosen to move on six "priority" cities for now — Boston, Detroit, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Newark — their list also includes Buffalo, Cincinnati, Denver, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Miami, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and St. Louis.

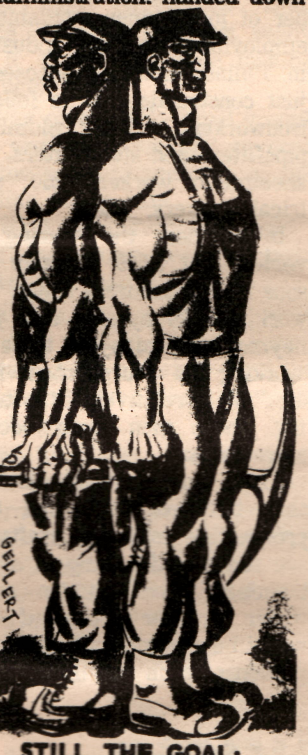
THEIR CONTRACT

With so much controversy raging about the "Philadelphia" and "Chicago" plans, what is their main content, their strengths and weaknesses?

Both plans are attempts at instituting an affirmative action program for hiring minority people into the higher paid trades in the construction industry.

And both grew out of militant struggles led by the black community in their respective cities.

The Philadelphia Plan, however, is the product of the Nixon Administration. handed down for implementation on June 27, 1969, while the Chicago Plan is a "home - town" agreement reached among the Chicago and Cook County Building Trades Council, the Building Construction Employers Association of Chicago, and the Coalition for United Community Action on Jan. 12.



STILL THE GOAL: *Equality in jobs.*

Under the Philadelphia Plan, contractors must submit along with their bids on federally financed projects costing $500,000 or more an affirmative action program setting "specific goals and time tables" for hiring minority workers.

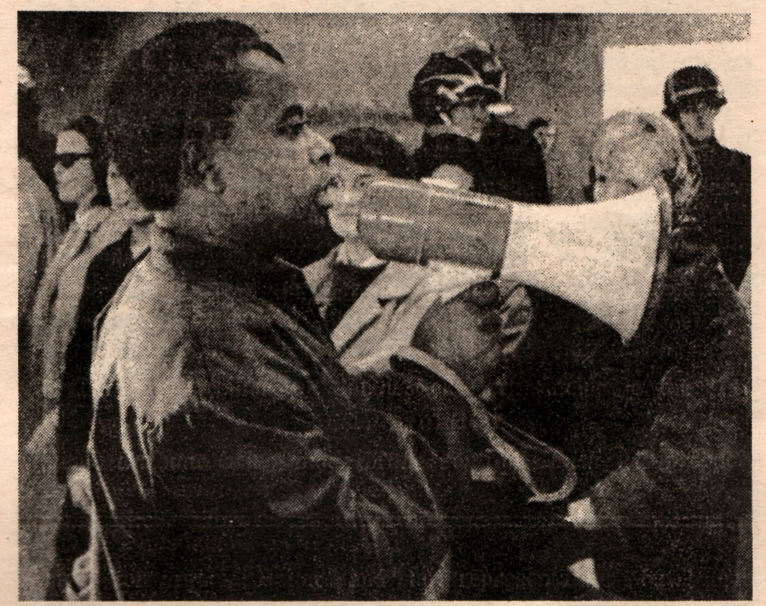
However, the power to approve and enforce these goals lies in the hands of the federal government, not the people in the community.

The government can cancel a contract if the contractor violates the goals set for hiring minorities. However, if the contractor shows that he made a "good faith effort" while trying to fulfill his quota, he may not lose the contract.

In addition, the responsibility for compliance falls on the contractor only.

QUOTA CRITERIA

In determining the quota to be hired, the Philadelphia Plan sets, among others, criteria such as "the availability of minority group persons for employment in such trade" and "the impact of the program upon the existing labor force."



TYREE SCOTT, chairman of the predominantly black Central Area Contractors, addresses about 300 demonstrators at Seattle's Sea-Tac airport. They were demanding the hiring of minority trainees at airport construction. Their sit-in, late in November, '69, resulted in the arrest of 50.

Stipulations like these have led Ted Pearson, writing for the World Magazine on Feb. 21, to say, "These have always been the 'factors' that in the past have reduced government plans for equality to zero unless backed up by militant mass struggle."

One might ask: if generally bad "business conditions" result in unemployment for a portion of the "existing labor force," will the goals set amount to anything but a few token jobs for minority people?

Neither the Philadelphia nor the Chicago plans contain any real guarantee that at the end of a number of years the percentage of minority workers in the industry will even reflect their percentage in the population.

CHICAGO PLAN

How does the Chicago plan differ from the Philadelphia Plan?

The Chicago Plan calls for 1,000 minority workers to be hired immediately as journeymen; for another 1,000 who have had insufficient on-the-job training to be hired as journeymen after a short training period; and for 2,000 workers from 17 to 23 years of age to be recruited at "modest wages" for a one month training program, after which they will qualify as on-the-job apprentices at the going apprentice rate of pay.

However, the Chicago Plan lacks the legal teeth to enforce its provisions.

When any complaints arise, they are brought before the Administrative Committee for purposes of mediation. However, the third world representatives in this committee are clearly in the minority.

The Administrative Committee is composed of seven representatives: two each from the trades council, the Employer's Association, and the Coalition for United Community Action, and one from the Mayor's office.

In addition, participation by the trade unions is voluntary.

THE COALITION

However, significant influence over the plan's implementation is in the hands of the Coalition.

The Operations Committee, charged with "formulating and determining" programs appropriate to each craft and industry, is composed of two representatives each from the union and the industry, and four from the Coalition.

The Coalition has responsibility for recruiting minority workers, the trade unions for accepting them.

At the end of five years, the Chicago Plan seeks to inject a percentage of minority workers in all trades "at least propor-

(Continued on page 10)

Kings county poor camp at courthouse

HANFORD — When asked about the biggest industry in Kings county a young farm worker standing in front of the century old courthouse here replied, "welfare."

It was the last day of the camp-in which began on Feb. 14 and came to an end on March 6 but it was not the end of the struggle for food for the poor in this county where the growers get $10 million a year in federal subsidies for not growing food.

More than 100 families had been involved in the dramatic demonstration of the poor but their ranks had been thinned by sickness and malnutrition by the last night of the struggle when 45 slept on the lawn.

For more than two years they had sought to get the county to make adequate provisions for the Kings county poor.

It took a combination of the camp-in which involved hundreds of persons and was endorsed by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and legal action by the California Rural Legal Assistance to win a modicum of food relief. But not won has been the primary demands of the poor in this county, the federal food stamps instead of surplus food commodity allowances.

CLRA ATTORNEY SUES

Peter Reid, CRLA attorney from McFarland, was present on the final day of the struggle. It was he who brought the legal suit in behalf of the poor in Kings county.

The charge was that the board of supervisors had "violated federal regulations" in failing to supply surplus food for all eligible poor.

He claimed that only a small percentage of those entiled to help had gotten it under the old regulations.

The court was asked to order the board to meet the full federal requirements and to add those poor who had been illegally deprived of aid, to be declared eligible.

Two weeks after the suit was filed in Sacramento, Feb. 1, the board of supervisors here complied with the requests without the case ever coming to trial.

By then the poor of this county were already camped on the courthouse lawn demanding food stamps.

Almost one fourth of Kings county families have an income that is below that of the federal government standard for poverty.

Unemployment in the county ranges between 13 and 15 percent according to Reid and the leaders of the camp-in. Ten percent of the people — about 7,000 — are on welfare.

This is taking place in the county which is reported the one in which growers get higher subsidies for not growing food than any other in the nation.

The abuse of those camping in has been considerable, Jose Burnias, one of the leaders of the movement, says. "Go back to Mexico, you wetbacks" has often been shouted from the courthouse windows within earshot of the protestors, he said.

SICKNESS AT CAMP-IN

"Go to Fresno county," the adjoining county where food stamps are given to the poor, has also been hurled at the camp-in participants. And of course there was always "you don't want to work" in this unemployment-ridden area.

In calling off the camp-in Burnias said, "the problems of malnutrition have been joined by sickness and hardship within the more than 100 families involved. More importantly, these difficulties have been over-shadowed by threats of violence made privately and in public meetings" by growers and others.

Even though the board of supervisors has rejected the suggestion of the Kings county Ministers' Council that it be permitted to intercede and try to resolve the dispute, the demonstrators, Burnias said, have decided to show their good faith by cancelling the camp-in. Also hope was expressed by Burnias and others that at the forthcoming U. S. Dept. of Agriculture hearings in Kings county the poor would have an opportunity to further press for their point of view.

Burnias, who has a son returned from Vietnam and another of draft age, estimates that about a fifth of all people in the county are Mexican Americans.

The black population is considerably smaller. "Most of them on welfare are Mexicans, second there are the blacks and there are also a few Anglos."

FOOD STAMPS BETTER

Burnias estimated that food stamps would not only provide more appetizing food for the poor, especially the children, but that it would also be cheaper for the county.

Now that the county has been compelled to provide food for a greater number of the poor than ever before from surplus commodities, the cost to the county is about 25% more than it would be if food stamps were provided. A major part of the food stamp cost comes out of federal funds.

Oran Bollinger, executive director of the Kings County Community Action Organization, told the board of supervisors that his organization has twice urged adoption of the food stamps program in Kings county.

In Fresno county, he told the county board, the food stamp program costs 35 percent more than the Food Commodity Program but as a result of federal contributions "the actual county cost (is) almost identical for the two programs."

Under the old commodities program in neighboring Fresno county the past month were 29,000 recipients and it averaged out about 20,000. Under the food stamp program "75,000 will be served constantly," he said.

"Fresno's experience shows food stamps cost to be only about 35.8 cents per person," Bollinger said. In contrast, he said, "total commodities cost for Kings county would probably be close to $1.00 per person per year."

It was also pointed out to the supervisors that "because of the large minority group population and the farm labor type persons in Kings county, the average income is less in Kings county than in other counties and the average number of children is greater per family than the average in California, this could mean that the cost of food stamps would be less than state averages."

But the board of supervisors is not going along with argumentation. It may be cheaper to feed the poor better but apparently the local protestors are being "punished" for making demands.

—SAM KUSHNER

Philadelphia and Chicago plans:

Bias challenge in construction

(Continued from page 9)

tionate to their perecentage in the community."

But, like the Philadelphia Plan, its implementation is made conditional upon "general business conditions," and as such may never amount to anything in light of Nixon's 75% cut-back on funds for federally financed projects and the recent hike of interest rates on loans for home buyers.

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT

The Chicago Plan, however, has one major advantage over the Philadelphia Plan. The Coalition's control over the recruitment and implementation of the plan gives the minority community considerable muscle to demand the plan's fullest extension and implementation.

Considering that the current Administration represents big business and has pursued a generally reactionary policy in the civil rights field, what guarantee is there that the Philadelphia Plan will be enforced?

In the Bay Area, and elsewhere, reactions to the plans have been varied.

Leonard H. Carter, Northern California regional director of the NAACP, said the Philadelphia Plan is "going to improve the situation" but it is "nowhere near the kind of program that's needed."

Joe Vasquez, labor chairman of La Confederacion de la Raza Unida, an alliance of 70 Chicano organizations in San Jose, favors the Philadelphia Plan.

The difference between the two plans has also become an issue in the campaign for the Democratic U.S. Senate nomination. Fred Williams of the Negro Community Labor Council pointed out in a letter to members and supporters that Rep. John Tunney (D-Riverside) supports the Philadelphia Plan, while his opponent, Rep. George Brown (D-LA) has stated his opposition to it, adding that he sees the Chicago Plan as a better solution.

However, President George Meany and others in the leadership of the AFL-CIO have their own opinion of the Philadelphia Plan.

A HOAX

In a speech before the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., in January, Meany called the Philadelphia Plan nothing but a "concoction and contrivance" of the Nixon Administration.

Frederick O'Neal, president of Actors' Equity and the AFL-CIO's Civil Rights Committee chairman, joined Meany in denouncing the Philadelphia Plan as a "hoax" used by the Nixon Administration to drive a wedge between the black communities and the AFL-CIO.

Hoax or not, third world community leaders feel the Administration could never drive a wedge between the black community and the AFL-CIO if the building trades unions were not discriminating against third world people in the first place, if Meany and O'Neal were to come out in condemnation of union discriminatory policies and take the initiative in resolving that problem within the ranks of the labor movement.

But, instead, Meany calls the hiring practices of the building trades unions fair.

"I think the Philadelphia Plan is a great big nothing," said Meany as he repeated his argument that trained black and other minority tradesmen were not available in some of the major construction occupations.

However, testimony brought before a hearing conducted by the U.S. Dept. of Labor in Philadelphia, contradicts Meany's contention that minority people are not available in "some of the major trades."

The hearing concluded that there are between 1,200 and 1,400 minority craftsmen presently available for employment in the construction trades in Philadelphia who "have been trained and/or had previous work experience in the trades."

Furthermore, a survey conducted by the Manpower Administration revealed that the number of journeymen available for employment in all industries in Philadelphia, as opposed to just construction, is as follows: ironworkers, 302; plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters, 797; sheetmetal workers, 250; electrical workers, 745.

In addition, the hearing revealed that 7,500 minority persons in the Laborers Union "are working side by side with journeymen, and many of these are working as journeymen helpers." With relatively little training, these men could become journeymen.

Also, the hearing disclosed that between 5,000 and 8,000 prospective minority craftsmen are ready and willing to accept training in construction crafts within a year's time if they would be assured jobs upon completion of such training.

Eugene D. Tolot, business representative of Local 2 of the Bricklayers and Masons Union in Detroit, writing for the magazine Labor Today, said, "The exclusion of black workers from skilled jobs is accomplished not only by the application of rigid apprenticeship standards (such as blood relationship to a journeyman, for instance), but also by claiming that alternatives such as on-the-job training are inconsistent with union traditions of craftsmanship."

Proof that such requirements apply to minority people but not to whites is supported by the Michigan Civil Rights Commission's employment distribution study, "The Construction Industry in Michigan," July, 1966.

In those trades where minority workers are consistently excluded, the report points out that approximately 60% of all craftsmen reach journeyman status through on-the-job training. In the Detroit metropolitan area 90% of painters, 85% of carpenters, 90% of glass workers, 50% of sheetmetal workers, 50% of bricklayers get their experience from on-the-job training. The lowest percentage for on-the-job training is among sprinkler fitters — 25%.

WHO GETS WHAT

Commenting on the often-made charge that blacks are not admitted to the highly skilled trades but only to the low-wage jobs, Meany said in his speech before the National Press Club, "First of all, there are no low-wage jobs in the building trades. Lower paid at $7 an hour is not too much lower paid."

However, a report released in 1969 by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission reveals that Laborers is the only union in the construction industry where minority people are represented in numbers at least comparable to their numbers in the population at large. A laborer, however, gets only $4.68 an hour in Northern California.

But, even $7 an hour does not amount to very much when one considers the annual wages of construction workers.

The U.S. Labor Dept. reported in 1966 that the average annual earnings of construction workers was $6,172, while workers in manufacturing earned $6,786, and the average for all employed males in the U.S. was $6,287.

In hourly wages, the average annual earnings for construction workers, $6,172, breaks down to $2.97 an hour.

One answer to Meany's contentions is contained in the statement of Local 11 of the ILWU: "A split in labor's ranks due to race discrimination plays into our enemy's hands and could prove fatal if the cancer is not resolved. Workingmen and women cannot permit this to continue."

"If any union or group of unions persists in discriminatory hiring practices it is the duty of the rest of the unions to speak out frankly and sharply to warn that such practices must be ended."

Cypriot CP leads struggle vs. terrorists, imperialism

(Continued from page 5)

legal communal authorities. Large quantities of explosives were stolen and in Limassol the police were disarmed.

These fascist activities were carried out under the camoflage of "patriotism." Unity between Greek and Turkish Cypriots was denounced as "treason." The aim of the terrorists was the overthrow of the Makarios Government by a coup d'etat.

The terrorists' activities are part of the imperialist plan to turn Cyprus into a NATO base.

There is little doubt that the U.S. is deeply involved in the plot. It has a computer spying center on the island transmitting to Washington information about the whole Middle East.

DOLLARS

Since 1960, 20 million dollars have been allocated for activity in Cyprus and some U.S. publications talk of Cyprus becoming a "Mediterranean Cuba."

It was not an accident that the attempt on Makarios' life took place while the 12th Congress of AKEL was being held in a Nicosia cinema.

The terrorists, who are ferociously anti-Communist, fear more than anything else the influence of AKEL, which has 14,000 members in a population of a little over 600,000, and enjoys considerable support among workers, peasants, artisans and small shopkeepers.

The general secretary of AKEL, Ezekias Papaionnou, in his report to the party's congress last weekend, called for the unity of the people against their common enemy, imperialism, in the struggle for an independent, demilitarized, prosperous Cyprus.

He advanced detailed proposals to protect the economic, social and other rights of Turkish Cypriots and called upon them to abolish the controls which prevent Greek Cypriots passing through Turkish sectors in Nicosia, Famagusta and many other towns and country areas.

The talks, he said, "constitute the only correct way for the solution of the existing differences, and not only should they be continued, but they must be safeguarded, against any undermining activities, and every effort made to arrive at agreement."

The congress approved detailed proposals for ending both economic and political control by imperialism, the growth of the island's industry, agriculture and trade, higher wages and improved working conditions, advances in education, the provisions of housing, social insurance, culture and sporting facilities.

AKEL unites in its ranks Greek and Turkish Cypriots. It is justly proud of the sacrifices of its Turkish comrades, some of whom have paid with their lives for their Socialist ideals and membership of the party of the working people.

Its efforts to unite the two communities are meeting with growing success. In many factories and ports, Greek and Turkish Cypriot workers fight together for their common interests.

The party responded immediately to the crisis created by the attempt on Makarios. Its deputies demanded an immediate meeting of Parliament, the holding of mass demonstrations and action against the terrorists.

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WHAT'S ON

LOS ANGELES

PLEASE RESERVE Saturday, April 11, 1970, 10 a.m. for the 20th Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Comm. for Defense of the Bill of Rights. To be held at the Larchmont Hall, 118 N. Larchmont Blvd., L.A.

BIRTHDAY PARTY for the young in spirit, Phil Saslovsky. Sunday, March 15 — 4 p.m. on. Fine food. Entertainment. Donation: $1.50. Come and honor an oldtimer and help a free press.

DOROTHY HEALEY Telephone Program, 11:30 to 12:30 every Monday night. Radio Station KPFK.

BOOK MARKET, bargains old and new, dailies and periodicals, Soviet publications. Sunday, March 29, 1970, 2 to 5 p.m. Society for Cultural Relations with USSR, 1154 N. Western avenue, L.A.

VENICE

SAVE THE DATE, Sunday, April 12, 1970, at 4:00 for the young in spirit Manya Cutler's 85th birthday. Place: Philomathean Club, 1810 Broadway, Santa Monica. Fine food, entertainment by Youth Talent. Donation: $1.50. Guest speaker, Ben. Come one come all and honor an old timer and help the only progressive paper on the west coast, the PW. B. C. Press Comm.

• WANT ADS

CEMETERY LOT for sale, Walnut Creek. For information call The People's World business manager.

OLD PRESIDENTIAL campaign buttons wanted, $1, $5, $10 paid by collector. Especially Debs, Foster, Browder, Ford. Also buttons supporting a cause. Send to R. Siegel, 5207 Gifford, Cleveland Ohio 44144.

VENICE

WE MOURN THE LOSS OF
OUR COMRADE
BETTY GANNETT
HEARTFELT SYMPATHY
TO HER FAMILY
C. P. CLUB,
VENICE-SANTA MONICA

LOS ANGELES

NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR THE PEACE MOVEMENT

A report on the Conference of Western Peace leaders with the World Council of Peace, Vancouver, Feb. 14th and 15th.

PANEL OF SPEAKERS:
KAREN BENKER, Health Workers Union
REV. EDGAR EDWARDS, Pastor Emanuel Church
MARTIN HALL, Delegate Our Church, F. S. J.
AND A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

CHANNING HALL

2936 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
FRIDAY, MARCH 28TH — 8 P.M. — DON. $1.00
Rev. Peter Christiansen, chairman — Ausp.: 1st Church—U.U.F.F.J.

NORTHWEST

LESCHI of the Nisquallies, by Della Gould Emmons. Epitomizes the struggle of the American Indian for justice from the government, a vain effort which today remains an irremovable blot upon American history	$5.95
The Unjust Society, by Harold Cardinal. The tragedy of Canada's Indians	$2.75
Ho Chi Minh, selected articles and speeches (1920-1967) ..	$1.65
The Woman Question. Selections from writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin	$1.00
Your Personal Mark Twain. Very choice reading	$1.25

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LOS ANGELES

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JIM GOWANS
Who passed away March 4, 1970
We give $50 to the paper
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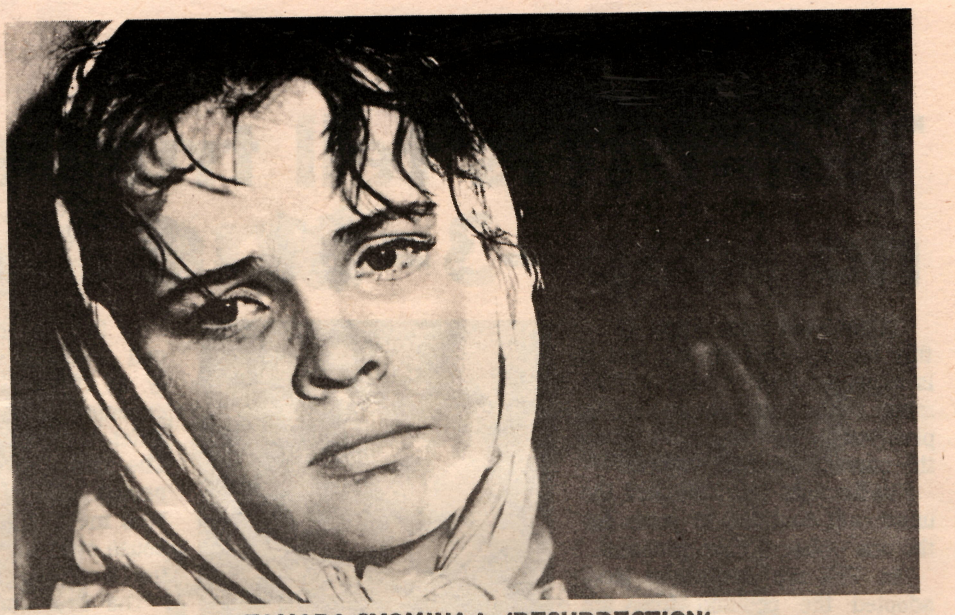
IRVING GOFF
AND FRIENDS

FILM

The new film crop— from espionage to women's oppression



TAMARA SYOMINA in 'RESURRECTION'
An impressive performance.

THE LOOKING GLASS WAR. A Frankevich production. Written for the screen and directed by Frank Pierson from a novel by John LeCarre. Produced by John Box. (Seen in Berkeley at the Berkeley Theater).

ONE OF THE chief cultural manifestations of the cold war was the profusion of espionage literature and films.

And in the cold war's peak years, delineation was always firm: "our guys" could do no wrong, and the reds could do no right.

When John LeCarre wrote "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold" several years ago, it marked a departure from this approach. He began to look at the defects in the Western espionage systems and made steps towards equating the spy networks of the east and west within the framework of maintaining the balance of power in the world.

THIS EQUATION — essentially simplistic but still a welcome departure from the cold war delineation — has been taken even further in "The Looking Glass War," a new film made from a story by LeCarre.

The chief division in the film is less between east and west than between old and young. And since the main focus is on activity by a British espionage operation, their callous attitude is the one that comes in for the sharpest scrutiny — and implicit condemnation.

Main character is a young — and rather unlikeable — Polish sailor who jumps ship in England. For him to be able to stay in that country, he is told, he must perform a mission — sneaking into the German Democratic Republic, going to a certain city and discovering the size and other specifications of Soviet missiles.

On entering the GDR, he kills a border guard. On the way to the little city, he kills one or two more people. While broadcasting his information back to the west, he is killed, and I don't think anyone's too sorry.

ALTHOUGH THE trigger on the gun that killed him is pulled by someone from the east, the clear implication of the film is that as much — if not more — of the responsibility for his death lies with the British espionage chiefs who sent him on the mission. "The old are sending the young out to slaughter," one young British spy charged.

(Cognizant of the youth market, the film's promoters push the youth-age contradiction for all it's worth. Ads for "Looking Glass" ask, "Why do we listen to them? Why do we fight their wars for them?")

The relative merits of the film's orientation, however, are seriously undercut by its shallow characterization and unendurably sluggish pace.

We don't care very much about the main character (who wants to come to the west to "vote in free elections, practice free enterprise, be a millionaire and sleep with movie stars.")

And, since we suspect he's going to get it in the end, we find ourselves hoping that whoever's going to give it to him would just hurry up and get it over with.

PIA DEGERMARK and CHRISTOPHER JONES IN 'LOOKING GLASS'
Preparing for the secret broadcast.

RESURRECTION. Directed by Mikhail Schweitzer. Screenplay by Schweitzer and Yevgeni Gabrilovich, after the novel by Leo Tolstoi. (In San Francisco at the Gateway Theater).

WOMEN'S OPPRESSION in Czarist Russian — and the discovery of a framework through which to fight that oppression — is portrayed with impact and poignance in the Soviet production of Leo Tolstoi's classic "Resurrection."

An orphaned peasant girl is brought up by two wealthy women. She has a brief affair with their nephew, is seduced by him. When she becomes pregnant, he leaves her with 100 rubles.

Although the child dies, the avenues open to a "fallen woman" are few and she becomes a prostitute, eventually ending up in court on a frameup charge of poisoning and theft.

Katyusha's former lover is on the jury, and after she is sentenced to four years at hard labor he seeks to "atone for his sins" by trying to get her a pardon and asking her to marry him, not thinking for a minute that maybe she wouldn't want to.

IT IS while she is in prison that she meets the people who help her change her perspective — "the politicals."

They are concerned not only for their own freedom but for that of each other. And when her reprieve is not granted, a transfer is arranged for her to join the "politicals" in their exile in Siberia.

In the film, as in the book, this is the part that seems somewhat incomplete. On the trek to Siberia she expresses her love for her new comrades because they are "for the people against the masters" and expresses an understanding of what had happened in her own life.

But the process of discussion and new experience by which she arrives at this understanding is a bit too sketchy, and leaves us wanting to know just how she gained her new level of consciousness. That she did gain it, however, as well as new friendships and affections to supplant the destructive relationship with her former lover, is a triumphant note that enhances the film.

ACTING BY primary and secondary characters alike is impressive, and the cinematic techniques, while far from static, are understated enough to reflect the level of the story rather than compete with it.

The director of "Resurrection" has taken a pre-socialist classic and given it the perspective that can only come from a society that has eradicated many of the contradictions that were depicted in the film.

—JUDY BASTON

FANTASIA, made by Walt Disney and assorted unknown artists in 1940, was about the only thing Disney ever did that my parents would ever let me see. It is probably the most creative, innovative production his studios ever turned out.

It is a full color animated film using music from Stravinsky, Beethoven Tchaikovsky, Moussorsky and Dukas.

The only thing I've ever seen that parallels it in merging animation and music is "Yellow Submarine." **—S.A.**

MOVEMENT

Material needed for films on women, labor

SAN FRANCISCO

RADICAL FILMMAKERS in San Francisco Newsreel, are beginning work on two new films — one on the history of the labor movement and the other on the history of the women's liberation struggle.

They are looking for material, especially movie footage, but also still photographs, other graphic materials (cartoons, leaflets, posters, newspapers, etc.) to use in the films.

They are also interested in songs, original or recordings, of the past and present struggle.

Also, they want to meet and talk to people who were involved in early struggles.

FOR THE women's film, they are looking especially for photos and footage of women involved in "fighting back," as well as suggestions for the direction of the film. They would appreciate hearing from everyone interested.

Also, any book and bibliography recommendations people think useful should be sent on to Newsreel.

They are completely broke and need money for the films, so financial contributions are welcome.

Contact Newsreel at 451 Cortland, S.F. 94110, phone (415) 826-2989. All power to the people's media.

DRAMA

A play that flies in the face of history

MURDEROUS ANGELS. A play by Conor Cruise O'Brien. At the Marc Taper Forum, Los Angeles.

THIS PLAY about the Congolese struggle carries a terrific impact. Strangely, what gives it its impact is not its phony conflict but a highly literate script spoken and acted flawlessly by an exciting cast whose impressive stage presence lends to the proceedings a high sense of reality.

Factually, it contributes little to history. For almost a decade it has been bruited about that Patrice Lumumba was put out of the way to make the Congo safe for exploitation. Every line uttered by official representatives, a highly fluent and smug group from Dag Hammarskjold down, oozes with rank cynicism.

In his notes O'Brien cautions us not to confuse the characters of Hammarskjold and Lumumba with actual people. As he sees them they are merely symbols of two distinct forces — with Hammarskjold symbolizing peace and Lumumba freedom. And O'Brien holds them to be mutually exclusive. He chooses peace against freedom for the Congo and by inaction allows Lumumba to die.

IN O'BRIEN'S idealization of Hammarskjold, a sorry figure indeed, he equates his quest for peace with an act of Providence, which amounts to implicating God in the conniving tactics that resulted in the liquidation of the lawfully elected Prime Minister of the Congo. Lumumba as a bumbling, rambunctious, violent loud-mouth does not produce the desired effect for the author. It neither softens the shock nor justifies the murder.

The kaleidiscopic events largely recounted to the audience obscure the real facts behind, the murder of Lumumba and creates the fiction that the world has been spared another Vietnam or Korea.

The one obnoxious figure in the play is the Soviet Ambassador, who in contradistinction to the suave, fast-talking pseudo-intellectual western manipulators, is painted as an uncouth, overbearing, ridiculous figure.

IN THE light of subsequent events in Africa and elsewhere in the world the overblown peace stance is so much sour grapes. Africa today is a seething cauldron and the assorted puppets find it increasingly difficult to keep the lid down. The brewing explosion is likely to produce a situation far more terrible than the one the manipulators ostensibly tried to prevent.

The play lacks political savvy adding confusion where more light is needed. What O'Brien has done in "Murderous Angels" is fly in the face of history.

—IRWIN SHAPPIN

Teamsters tell truckers: no soap—3=$1, $1 & $1

(Continued from Page 1)

this Sunday (March 22) and it is expected that a push will be made for a large strike vote in preparation for March 31 when the current contract expires.

Fitzsimmons has indicated the union will continue to press for the one dollar a year proposal.

The TEI representatives have adopted the position that the union demands are "inflationary" and cannot be met. Teamster leaders have countercharged that the company men have been talking of nothing but non-economic issues since the talks began and challenged them to come forward with a substantial wage offer as a basis for the bargaining.

Teamster officials report that one issue has already been decided in the national negotiations. There shall be no change in the starting time of 8 a.m. for the day shift. Negotiators are also said to be working on a seniority clause involving 13 days worked out of 30 and grievance procedure in the case of truckers fired by employers to avoid giving the seniority.

Also it has been learned that the spokesmen for the nation's 450,000 warehousemen who are members of the Teamsters Union will make the same three year, one dollar a year proposal soon to the major food conglomerates in the country. The Teamster warehousemen will also ask fringe benefits of over 80 cents.

WAREHOUSE MEET

In San Francisco, meanwhile, officials of the warehouse division of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union were making preparations for a second contract convention. The regular convention ended in some confusion when the delegates approved a one dollar, one dollar, one dollar contract recommendation.

The demand was approved over the objections of the leadership of both the local and the international union. The leadership had proposed a 50 cent a year increase.

FRANK FITZSIMMONS
Teamster president.

The convention delegates are reported to have shouted approval of the one dollar proposal mainly out of fear that were the 50 cent proposal to stand the bargaining could only result in a reduction below that. Considerable sentiment existed in the local for standing firm and not allowing the wage settlement to drop under 50 cents under any circumstances.

Other Local 6 convention contract proposals included:

- A cost of living clause.
- Increased shift differential.
- Equal base rates for men and women regardless of the nature of the work.
- Columbus Day as a holiday.
- Full dental care.
- Joint administration of health and welfare plans.
- Seniority effective after 30 days.
- No overtime while seniority workers are laid off.
- Severance pay for workers losing jobs as a result of merger, liquidation or automation.
- Higher pension benefits.
- Vesting to begin for pensions at age 30 and with 15 years of service.

During the convention debate, both ILWU Secretary Treasurer Louis Goldblatt and International President Harry Bridges took the floor to caution the delegates against going into the negotiations with the one dollar proposal.

In the end it was agreed to call a second convention quickly at which time officials are expected to lay before the delegates a new proposed package. The new convention is not expected until after Local 6 officers meet with Teamster warehouse officials who cooperate in the local bargaining.

The first such joint meeting is reported to have taken place March 10 at the Teamster Regional headquarters in Burlingame. It was called by Teamster Vice-President George Mock and Goldblatt.

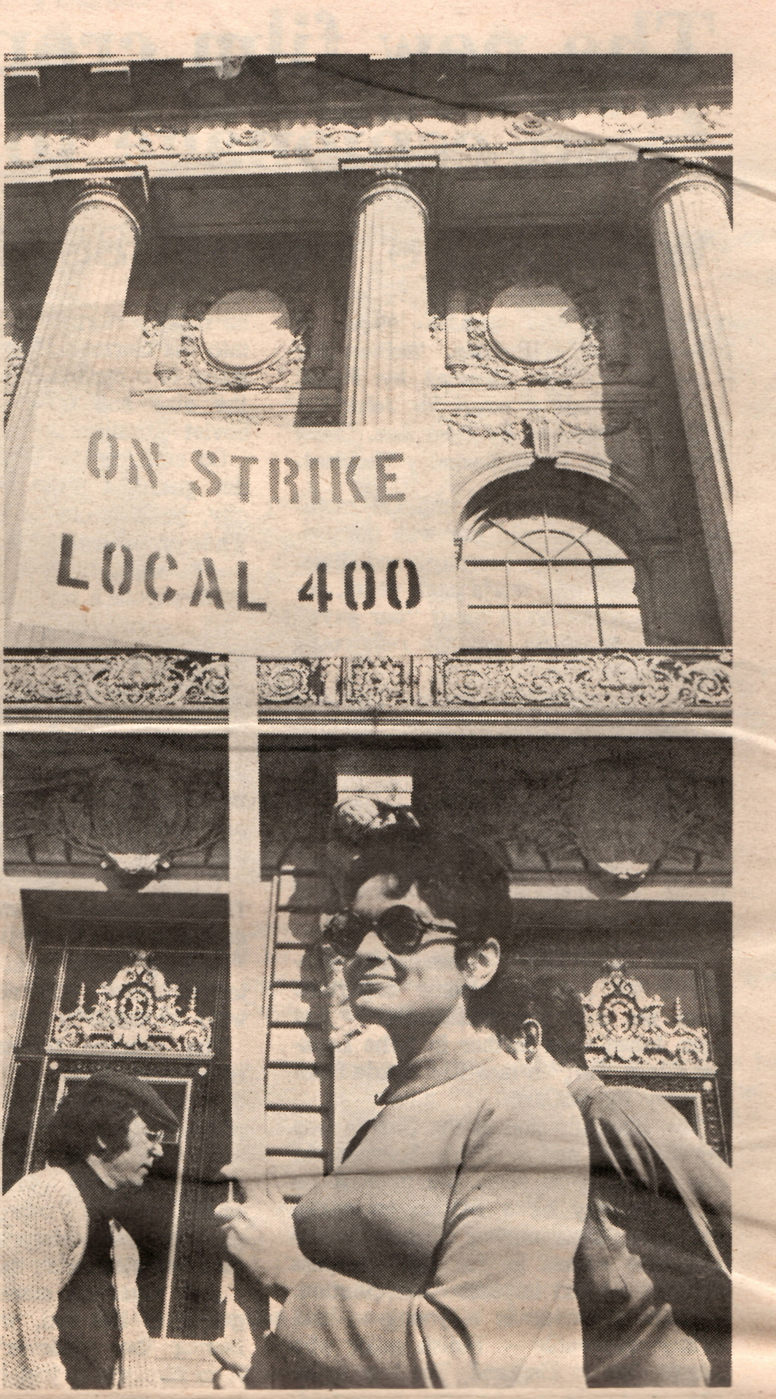
DELEGATES' REVOLT

Curtis McClain, president of Local 6, called the convention, probably the largest in the local's history, "a good convention." He said he "was not disturbed at all by the delegates revolt against the 50 cent wage proposal.

"They made it clear they want a sizeable hunk of money," the black union leader said.

The warehouse contract for Northern California expires May 31.

In Los Angeles, Local 26, the second largest warehouse local in the international, moved into negotiations with Thrifty Drug Stores, their largest contract. Their central demand is for parity with Northern California. As they are now working for 5 cents less than their brothers in the North, the Los Angeles raise, if won, would be five cents more.



A NEW SIGHT amid the gilt and marble of San Francisco's City Hall: workers on strike.

Chicano youth conference set; over 5,000 delegates are expected

Special to The People's World

DENVER — The Chicano Youth Liberation Conference, which opens here March 25, will be larger in size, broader in scope and more representative of the Spanish surnamed young people from around the country than was last year's conference.

This is the prediction of Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez, chairman of the sponsoring Crusade for Justice. He based this on reports reflecting the response of barrio organizations from New York to California.

Last year's conference drew 1,500 persons. Last year, less than a dozen came from New Mexico. This year 500 are due.

Puerto Rican youth from the Young Lords Organization and the Real Great Society are expected.

Minimum predictions are that the conference will at least double the 1,500 who attended last year. As many as 6,000 might be present. In order to accomodate the expected mass turnout, major sessions will either be held at the Cow Palace or the Regis Field House on the grounds of a local Catholic college.

Reviewing the series of "blowouts" that have taken place throughout the Southwest last year, Gonzalez said "we will work out new methods of struggle — heightened methods — since many of the school authorities are taking the walkouts in stride and are not meeting the justifiable demands of the students and barrio organizations."

During the first three days of the meeting, March 25-27, the special problems of Chicano youth will be discussed. On March 28 and 29, political and other plans to implement El Plan de Aztlan — essentially one of self determination — will be on the agenda.

Persons desiring to attend or get additional information may write to the Crusade for Justice, 1567 Downing st., Denver, Colo. 80218 or phone 303-222-0825.

ON STRIKE
HOSPITAL WORKERS UNION
LOCAL 250
ON STRIKE
HOSPITAL WORKERS UNION
LOCAL 250
UNFAIR
NURSES RIGHTS
SLOW

TOGETHER. Members of the California Nurses Association and Local 250 of the Hospital Workers Union set up this line at the car barn and stopped the city's transit system.

Editorial Aside to Governor Lester Maddox: spare the axe and spoil the child